

BAZAAR, BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE.

Biographical and Descriptive Sketches
OF THE
DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS
WHICH COMPOSE THE
UNRIVALLED EXHIBITION
OF
MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS.

MADAME TUSSAUD WAS NIECE TO THE CELEBRATED MONSIEUR CURTIUS, OF PARIS
AND ARTIST TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS MADAME ELIZABETH.

Patronised by

THEIR LATE MAJESTIES LOUIS XVI. AND MARIA ANTOINETTE, LOUIS XVIII.. AND CHARLES X.;
THEIR LATE ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK;
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF HANOVER; HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT;
HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX,
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCESSES AUGUSTA AND SOPHIA;
PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE;
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON; THE FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, ETC., ETC., ETC

"Eyes nose, lip

The trick of his frown, his forehead : nay, the valley'
The pretty dimples of chin and cheek ; his smiles,
The very mould and frame of hand, nail, finger —

Would you not deem it breath'd? and that those veins
Did verily bear blood

The very life seems warm upon her lip,
The fixture of her eye has motion in't." — SHAKESPEARE.

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MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS

TAKE this opportunity of returning their grateful thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public for the liberal support they have experienced during a period of forty-eight years in Great Britain, of which Seventeen have been passed in the metropolis, and upwards of Fifteen in Baker Street. Their chief aim has always been to combine amusement with instruction. To obtain this result they have constantly devoted their untiring energies to the improvement of their exhibition; and they flatter themselves that they have now a Collection which has never been equalled either in extent, or in the richness of the materials. Madame Tussaud and Sons have the gratification to possess the Coronation Robes of George IV., and those of the Emperor Napoleon, with a rich and endless variety of Relics of every description, forming a series of national reminiscences of great interest; most of which have been Declared at the Public Offices, in the Court of Chancery, Southampton Buildings. It has been their constant endeavour to bear in mind that exhibitions have great influence on the public taste, and they have, in consequence, spared no expense to give youth an idea of those gorgeous palaces which it falls to the lot of few to possess.

The following Numbers give the Names of corresponding Numbers affixed to the Figures; and for further information see the Biography.

1 Queen Victoria	47 Prince Albert	92 Richard III.
2 Prince Albert	48 Prince of Wales	93 General Cavaignac
3 Duke of Wellington	49 The Princess Royal	94 Prince Louis Napoleon
4 Emperor of Russia	50 Prs. Alice Maud Mary	95 Mr. Canning
5 Archbp. of Canterbury	51 P. Alfred Ernest Albert	96 Rev. Theobald Mathew
6 Duchess of Kent	52 The Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal	97 Pius IX.
7 King of Prussia	53 Joan of Arc	98 Mr. Liston
8 Espartero	54 Henry IV. of France	99 Lord Byron
9 Queen Dowager	55 Francis I. of France	100 Mr. Macready
10 Commodore Napier	56 Charles I.	101 Commissioner Lin and his Favourite Consort
11 Lord John Russell	57 Oliver Cromwell	102 Cardinal Wiseman
12 Lord Gough	58 Charles II.	103 Monsieur Guizot
13 Viscount Hardinge	59 Louis XVI. of France	104 George Washington
14 Marquis of Anglesea	60 Maria Antoinette	105 H. M. George IV.
15 Sir Robert Peel, Bart	61 The Dauphin	106 H. M. George II.
16 Late Lord Hill	62 Duchess D'Angouleme	107 Duke of York
17 Marquis of Wellesley	63 James I. of Scotland	108 King of Hanover
18 Lord Palmerston	64 James II.	109 Duke of Sussex
19 Her Majesty Victoria	65 William III.	110 Queen Caroline
20 Archbp. of Canterbury	66 Lord Viscount Nelson	111 H. M. George I.
21 Archbishop of York	67 R. H. William Pitt	112 H. M. George III.
22 Lord Melbourne	68 R. H. Charles J. Fox	113 Duke of Kent
23 Duke of Newcastle	69 Shakspeare	114 Leopold, K. of Belgium
24 Marquis of Normanby	70 Voltaire	115 Princess Charlotte
25 Marquis of Londonderry	71 A Coquette	116 Duke of Cambridge
26 Bishop of Exeter	72 Lord Brougham	117 Queen Charlotte
27 Bishop of London	73 Daniel O'Connell	118 An Infant
28 Earl Grey	74 General Tom Thumb.	119 Bust of Curran
29 Duke of Sutherland	75 Earl Spencer	120 Henry VII.
30 Duke of Devonshire	76 Earl of Leicester	121 Bust of Grattan
31 Lord Lyndhurst	77 Rev. John Wesley	122 Bust of K. of Belgium
32 Emperor of Austria	78 Paganini	123 Queen Mary.
33 Late Emperor of Russia	79 J. P. Kemble, Esq.	124 Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B.
34 F. Marshal Von Blucher	80 Mrs. Siddons	125 The late Prs. Augusta
35 Late King of Prussia	81 Abd-el-Kader	126 Louis Philippe
36 Napoleon Buonaparte	82 Madame Grisi	127 H. M. William IV.
37 Murat, King of Naples	83 Jenny Lind	128 Sir Walter Scott
38 Marshal Ney	84 Joseph Hume, Esq.	129. An Infant
39 A favourite Mameluke	85 Houqua	130 Cardinal Wolsey
40 Mary Queen of Scots	86 Madame St. Amaranthe	131 Queen Catherine Parr
41 King Henry VIII.	87 The Artist	132 Sir Francis Burdett
42 Queen Elizabeth	88 William Cobbett	133 Queen Anne
43 John Knox	89 Richard Cobden, Esq.	134 Mehemet Ali
44 John Calvin	90 G. Hudson, Esq.	135 Earl of Eldon
45 Martin Luther	91 Anne Boleyn	136 Lord Durham
46 Her Majesty Victoria		

FIRST GROUP,

IN HONOUR OF

Her Majesty and the Illustrious Duke of Wellington.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the Hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by Sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great Characters of the day.

[1.] HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA, dressed in a full Court Costume, wearing the Collar of the Order of the Garter. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, on the 24th May, 1819, and succeeded William IV., June, 1837. Her Majesty, to a prepossessing exterior, unites those qualities calculated to endear her to her subjects.

2.] PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE COBURG, in a Field-Marshal's Uniform, wearing the Collar of the Order of the Garter, &c. THE fortunate bridegroom of Her Majesty the Queen of England, is Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel, second son of Ernest, late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. To a handsome person he unites those graces and acquirements so necessary to his high station. He was born August 26, 1819, and was honoured with her Majesty's hand, February 10, 1840; from this union every true Briton looks forward to the happiest result.

3.] HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Uniform of a British General, with various Orders. (Taken from Life, in the year 1835.) ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Douro, Marquis of Wellington. Earl of Wellington, of Wellington, in the county of Somerset; Viscount Wellington, of Wellington and of Talavera, and Baron Douro of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset.

(4.) NICHOLAS I. EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, Uniform of the Russian Guards. (Taken from Life in 1825.) NICHOLAS, son of the late Emperor Paul, brother of the late Emperor Alexander, and grandson of the Empress Catherine II., was born July 7, (O.S.) 1796. On the death of Alexander, Dec. 1, 1825, he succeeded to the Throne, to the exclusion of his brother Constantine, (who had previously sanctioned the arrangement.)

[5.] LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, in Robes worn only at the Coronation. DR. HOWLEY was educated at Winchester College, of which he was afterwards a Fellow. His Grace died in the early part of 1848, much regretted.

[6.] HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT, in a Full Court Dress. VICTORIA, Duchess of Kent, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe Coburg, and sister to his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and aunt to H. R. H. Prince Albert, was born, August 17, 1789. Her Royal Highness, being the widow of a German Prince, was espoused by the late Duke of Kent in 1818, by whom she had one daughter, her present Most Gracious Majesty. His Royal Highness in the midst of happiness, died suddenly, in 1820, leaving his amiable Duchess and daughter to the care of the Nation; who, with that warm attachment, connected with every branch of his illustrious family, adopted them as their own. Her Royal Highness is much esteemed for her benevolence.

[7.] FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., THE PRESENT KING OF PRUSSIA, dressed in the Costume of the Prussian Guards; decorated with the Orders of the Garter, St. Anne of Russia, and the Black Eagle of Prussia. FREDERICK WILLIAM THE FOURTH, was born 15th October, 1795, and is son to the recently deceased Frederick William III., by Louisa, Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

[8.] ESPARTERO, late Regent of Spain, dressed in the Uniform of a Spanish General, with the various Orders conferred on him. From a private soldier Espartero has risen to his present position.

[9.] **THE QUEEN DOWAGER**, in the actual train, &c, worn by her at her Coronation. **AMELIA ADELAIDE LOUISA THERESA**, sister to the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, born the 13th of August, in the year 1791; married the 11th of July, 1818; crowned September, 1831. Her Majesty, to a highly cultivated mind, united elegance of manner and an amiable disposition; warmly patronising the Fine Arts, and ever contributing to the support of Benevolent Institutions; upholding, by her strict moral conduct, the honour of the high station Providence had destined her to fill. She recently departed this life to the great regret of the Nation.

[10.] **COMMODORE NAPIER**, as an Admiral, with various Orders. **COMMODORE NAPIER** is a native of Scotland. He entered the Navy at an early age, and soon, by his heroic bravery, distinguished himself in various actions as "a true British Sailor;" and has seen as much service as any officer in the Navy. Having captured Don Miguel's fleet, he was created Marquis; and for his brave and heroic exploits in Egypt, received from his Sovereign the reward which his conduct richly merited.

[11.] **LORD JOHN RUSSELL**. Costume of a Minister. (Taken from Life.) **THE** celebrity and notoriety which Lord John Russell has acquired, by his advocacy of liberal measures in Parliament, the popularity attached to his name, and the talent he possesses, is perhaps not to be exceeded. His Lordship on the dissolution of the Peel administration, succeeded to the Premiership.

[12.] **THE RIGHT HON. LORD GOUGH, G.C.B.**, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, likewise greatly distinguished himself in the late extraordinary war in India, and was principally instrumental in the glorious victories of Soobraon, Punjaub, &c., &c., for which he was raised to the dignity of the Peerage, with an appropriate pension.

[13.] **THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B.**, Governor-General of India. **VISCOUNT HARDINGE** is the third son of the late Reverend Henry Hardinge, Rector of Stanhope, in the County of Durham. He entered the army at an early age, was engaged through the whole of the Peninsular war against Napoleon, in one of which battles he lost his left hand. At Waterloo he particularly distinguished himself; so much so as to be noticed as one of the bravest of the brave.

[14.] **THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA**. Uniform of a General. (Taken from Life.) **THE** Marquis was the noble companion in arms of the illustrious Wellington. He lost a leg at Waterloo, and greatly distinguished himself.

[15.] **SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.** Full Costume of a Minister. (Taken by Madame Tussaud, in 1835.) **SIR ROBERT PEEL** was the son of the late Sir R. Peel, of Drayton Manor, in Staffordshire, who, from an humble origin, rose to honours, riches, and fame. Sir Robert succeeded to the title and estates in 1830; and having entered Parliament at an early age, was long distinguished as an orator and statesman. Sir Robert, to brilliant talents, added a prepossessing address. Unfortunately he was lost to Europe by an accidental fall from his horse, and died universally lamented.

[16.] **LORD HILL, LATE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF**, in the Uniform of an English General. (Taken from Life.) **LORD HILL**, whose military service acquired such general approbation, was born the 11th of August, 1772, and was the second son of Sir John Hill, Bart., of Hawkstone in the county of Salop. His Lordship died, Dec. 10, 1842, in his 71st year.

[17.] **MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY**, brother to the Duke of Wellington. In the Clothes and Orders worn by him at the Court of George the Fourth. **THE**

illustrious Marquis served the high office of Governor-General in India, and by his great mind added millions of subjects to the British empire. His Lordship died deeply lamented.

[18.] LORD PALMERSTON. Costume of a Minister. His Lordship is a native of Ireland, and has for many years held a distinguished situation in the affairs of the country. His Lordship in Parliament is distinguished for his oratorical abilities, and has, under more than one Administration, filled the prominent position of Foreign Secretary.

SECOND GROUP.

(ON PEDESTALS ARE PLACED BRITANNIA, HIBERNIA, AND CALEDONIA.)

Coronation of Her Majesty.

DESCRIPTION.—Her Majesty, arrayed in fac-simile of her Coronation Robes, having on her head the Imperial Crown, and in her hands the Sceptre and Orb. Near the Queen, the Archbishop of Canterbury is imploring the divine blessing, supported by the Archbishop of York and the Lord Bishops of London and Exeter. The Figures are dressed in accordance with the regulations at the Coronation.

[19.] HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA. HER MAJESTY was born at Kensington Palace, on the 24th of May, in the year 1819, and succeeded William IV., the 20th of June, 1837. Her Majesty, to a prepossessing exterior, unites those qualities calculated to endear her to her country, and to place her in that exalted situation, in the hearts of a free people, which must render her the envy as well as the admiration of the world.

[20.] THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, in Robes worn only at the Coronation.

[21.] ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, in Robes worn only at the Coronation. EDWARD HARCOURT, D.C.L., P.C., Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England, was Lord High Almoner to the Queen, Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford, and Governor of the Charter house. He was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, in 1791, and translated to the Metropolitan See of York, in 1807. Died in 1848.

[22.] LORD MELBOURNE, in the Robes of a Peer, and Coat of a Minister. His Lordship, held the situation of Premier for several years, His Lordship retired from public life, and shortly after died.

[23.] DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, in a Peer's Robes and Uniform of a Lord Lieutenant, wearing the Collar of the Garter. HENRY PELHAM CLINTON, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Lincoln, Custos Rotulorum of Newark, Steward and Keeper of Sherwood Forest, and the Park of Foleswood; High Steward of Retford; K.G., D.C.L.; born, Jan. 3. 1785; succeeded to the title May 17, 1795; married, 1807. Died, 1850.

[24.] MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, in the Robes of a Peer and a Knight of the Order of Saint Patrick. His Lordship was lately Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but is now Ambassador to France.

[25.] MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, in the Uniform of the 4th Hussars, wearing the Order of the Guelph. CHARLES WILLIAM VANE STEWART, Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount Castlereagh, Baron Stuart, &c.; a General in the army, and Colonel of the 10th Hussars: was born May 18, 1778, and succeeded his late brother, August 12th, 1822. His Lordship greatly distinguished himself in Spain, and afterwards as the British Plenipotentiary to the Allied Sovereigns, by whom he was much esteemed. He also accompanied the Monarchs, from the retreat of Buonaparte at Leipsic, to the capitulation of Paris, in 1814.

[26.] **THE BISHOP OF EXETER** in a Bishop's full dress, taken from life in 1830. His Lordship has been long distinguished as a most talented prelate.

[27.] **BISHOP OF LONDON**, in a Bishop's Full Dress. **CHARLES JAMES BLONFIELD, D.D.**, Lord Bishop of London, is an official Trustee of the British Museum, Dean of the Chapel Royal, Visitor of Sion College, and Ex-governor of the Charter-house, P.C. He was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1824, and translated to the See of London, 1828.

[28.] **THE LATE EARL GREY**, in a Peer's Robes and Coat of a Minister. The family of Grey, or De Croy, is of Norman origin, and settled in the county of Northumberland at the time of the Conquest. The founder of the present family was Baron Grey, of Merke, created by William the Conqueror, was born March 18th, 1764, and succeeded to the title and estates in 1807. In 1832 he became Premier of England, and his speech on the Reform Bill, in the House of Lords, was listened to with the most profound attention.

[29.] **DUKE OF SUTHERLAND**, in the Uniform of a Lord Lieutenant and Robes of a Peer. **GEORGE GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER**, Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Stafford, &c., Lord Lieutenant of Sutherlandshire: succeeded his father July 19th, 1833; was born 6th of August, 1786.

[30.] **DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE**. Court Diplomatic Dress, wearing the Order of the Garter. **WILLIAM SPENCER CAVENDISH**, the sixth and present Duke of Devonshire, is descended from Robert de Gernon, a soldier of great eminence, who attended William the Conqueror in his invasion of England. His Grace, to a refined taste, unites those accomplishments which place him at the head of the *élite* of the fashionable world.

31.] **LORD LYNTHURST**, in the Robes of a Peer and Coat of a Minister. **JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY**, Baron Lyndhurst, of Lyndhurst, county of Hants, is the only son of the late John Singleton Copley, R.A., the eminent painter, who died 1815. Having entered at the Temple, Mr. Copley was called to the bar, and has since filled various offices in his Profession, until he eventually reached that of Lord Chancellor.

THIRD GROUP

REPRESENTS THE MOST

CELEBRATED CHARACTERS OF THE LATE WAR;

INCLUDING THE

Members of the Holy Alliance.

DESCRIPTION.—The figure pointing to the Eagle represents Buonaparte. Immediately behind him, Marshal Ney, and next to the pedestal is Murat, the late King of Naples: behind them Roustan, the favourite Mameluke. The figure seated is intended for the Emperor of Austria; behind him, next to the pedestal, the King of Prussia and the brave Blucher, with Alexander, Emperor of Russia, offering on behalf of the Allied Monarchs, the kingdom of France. The intention of the Group is to show, at one view, the principal actors in a War which can never have a parallel; to give effect to which the Allied Monarchs are supposed to be offering to Napoleon the kingdom of France, as it was under Louis XIV. (an historical fact), which he refuses, preferring to risk the chance of War, against Europe in arms, rather than give up his pretension to universal dominion. Napoleon, grasping that sword which opened the road to the highest pinnacle of renown, points

to his favourite Eagle, and determines never to submit, but to fulfil his destiny. The Eagle surmounting the whole, was presented by Napoleon to his Imperial Guard, and was taken at Waterloo, by the Prussians, under Von Bulow.

[32.] **EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING OF HUNGARY.** In the Uniform of the Austrian Guards. FRANCIS, the second son of the great Leopold, and brother to that celebrated general the Archduke Charles, was born in 1758, and began his reign in 1792. The details of the life of his Majesty would include little less than the History of the War; suffice it, that having bravely endeavoured to stem the revolutionary torrent, and having seen his capital thrice in the hands of the French, he was compelled, by the position of his affairs, to yield the hand of his fair daughter, Maria Louisa, to his enemy Buonaparte, who had previously repudiated the amiable Josephine. The Emperor Francis, who was thrice married; died, March 1835, in the 67th year of his age.

[33.] **ALEXANDER, LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.** In the Uniform of the Russian Guards. (Taken from Life, when in England, in 1814.) ALEXANDER I., son of the late Emperor Paul, and Grandson of the Empress Catherine II., was born December 23d, 1777. On the 9th October, 1793, he married Louisa, Princess of Baden Durlach, and on the sudden death of Paul, ascended the Throne of Russia, March 24th, 1800. This excellent monarch died at Tangarock, Nov. 19th, 1825.

[34.] **FIELD-MARSHAL VON BLUCHER.** In the Uniform of the Prussian Guards. (Taken in 1805.) GEBHART LEBERECHE VON BLUCHER, whose valour and military talents, were the admiration of Europe, was born at Rostock, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, December 16, 1742. He was the youngest of six brothers, and descended from an ancient and noble family. At the Peace of Tilsit, the gallant veteran was made Military General of Pomerania by the King of Prussia. When the war again broke out, he was entrusted with the chief command of the Silesian army, and elevated to the high rank of field-marshal. On his visiting England, he was received with enthusiasm by all ranks of Englishmen.

[35.] **FREDERICK WILLIAM III., KING OF PRUSSIA,** in the Uniform of the Prussian Guards. His late Majesty, who was born 1768, and began his reign in 1797, may be considered as one of the principal agents in the downfall of Napoleon, having never relaxed in his endeavours to destroy that power which shook the thrones of the greatest monarchs. His Majesty died June 7, 1840.

[36.] **NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE,** in the Uniform of a Chasseur of the Guards, with the Star of the Legion of Honour. (From Life, in the year 1815.) This extraordinary man was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the 19th of August, in the year 1769; he was the son of Charles Buonaparte (descended from a family of Tuscany, and Letitia Raniolini. In 1795, he was appointed General in the army of Italy, and married Madame Beauharnois. After a series of the most brilliant successes in Europe, he sailed from Toulon on the 19th May, 1798, and landed in Egypt on the 12th June in the same year. On the 9th October, 1799, he landed at Frejus in France, after leaving his troops in Egypt. On the 9th Nov., 1799, he dissolved the Council of 500, and was appointed Consul. On the 20th May, 1804, he was proclaimed Emperor of the Gauls. On the 1st of April, 1810, he married Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, after having been divorced from the Empress Josephine. On the 20th March, 1811, his son, the late Prince of Parma, was born. In May, 1812, he left Paris to take the command of his army, destined to act against Russia. On the 18th December, 1812, he returned to Paris, after the destruction of his army in Russia. On the 28th April, 1814, Buonaparte embarked at Frejus, for Elba; on the 3d of March, 1815, he re-landed at Frejus, and after the battle of Waterloo, surrendered himself to Captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon, then lying off Rochfort, on the 15th July, in the same year. He left Plymouth, for St. Helena, August 24, where, after enduring a series of indignities, he died on the 5th May, 1821.

[37.] MURAT, KING OF NAPLES, in the Uniform of a Cuirassier of the Neapolitan Guards. MURAT was born in 1767, in the department of Lot, in France; his father was a respectable innkeeper at Cahors. At an early age young Joachim was sent to the University of Toulouse, for the purpose of being educated for the priesthood; but Joachim, without being deficient of sense, showed but little disposition for study; he therefore quitted college, and returned to his father's house, where he served as waiter. Becoming weary of this sort of life, he enlisted in the regiment of the Ardennes, where he rapidly gained promotion, as we find him shortly afterwards Colonel of the 12th regiment of Chasseurs, and also General of cavalry, and Aide-de-camp to Napoleon, with whom he became so great a favourite as to obtain the hand of his sister, Marie de Lannociade, with the command of the Consular Guards. He afterwards became King of Naples, and after a series of romantic enterprises was shot on the 15th October, 1815. Thus perished Murat, after braving death in a hundred battles, in which his heroism was the admiration of his friends and foes.

[38.] MARSHAL NEY, PRINCE DE LA MOSCOWA, as a Marshal of France. MARSHAL NEY was, perhaps, next to Napoleon, the greatest of the Generals produced by the French Revolution; the estimation in which he was held by those to whom he was known, for his amiable qualities as a man, and his transcendent talents as a General, leave him second to none. Michael Ney was born at Sarrelouis, on the 10th Jan., 1767.

[39.] A FAVOURITE MAMELUKE of Napoleon's, who, it is believed, saved his life in Egypt. He is in the costume of the country, and is introduced to give effect to the group.

FOURTH GROUP,

REPRESENTS

The Unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, reprobed by John Knox.

This Group is intended to represent, at one view, the celebrated characters of the 16th century, to give effect to which John Knox is supposed to be insulting the Queen (an historical fact), which she bore with great resignation. Near Queen Mary, stand Henry VIII. and his daughter, Queen Elizabeth. Behind John Knox are figures of the great Reformers, Luther and Calvin.

[40.] MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. The Costume copied from an Original Picture. This unfortunate Princess was daughter of James V. King of Scotland, and was born in 1542. By the decease of her father, she became Queen when only eight years of age. In 1559, she was married to Francis, Dauphin of France, who in 1562 became King of France, and two years afterwards left Mary a widow. She next married the Earl of Darnley, but the union was productive of great unhappiness. Earl Bothwell having obtained considerable ascendancy over the mind of the Queen, and Darnley being murdered, there was strong suspicion that both he and Mary were privy to it. Bothwell was tried for the murder, but acquitted; he, however, on the 24th of April, 1567, seized on the person of the Queen, carried her to Dunbar, and prevailed on her to marry him. Bothwell was eventually obliged, by the confederacy of the nobility, to fly the kingdom, and the Queen renounced the Crown in favour of her son, James the Sixth of Scotland, and First of England. The unhappy Mary fled to England; where, after being kept in confinement by Elizabeth for a period of eighteen years, she was beheaded in Fotheringay Castle, February, 1578.

[41.] KING HENRY THE EIGHTH, in the Costume of Francis I., worn at that period. Of all the horrid monsters that have disfigured the page of history.

perhaps, not one can equal, and certainly none exceed, the sanguinary Henry. Raised to the Crown of England at the age of eighteen, he soon gave loose to that vindictive disposition, which has consigned his name to posterity, as the hardest-hearted villain, and the most consummate wretch that ever sat on a throne. He lived to the age of fifty-five, reigning thirty-seven years; during which, he sacrificed the lives of thousands. He had six wives, two of whom were beheaded.

[42.] **QUEEN ELIZABETH**, from a Picture at Hampton-Court Palace, by Holbein. **ELIZABETH**, Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, was born September 5th, 1533, and ascended the Throne of England on the death of her elder sister, Mary, on the 17th of November, 1558. In the year 1588, Phillip of Spain equipped an expedition for the purpose of invading England, which, from its great force, was styled "The Invincible Armada." On this occasion, Queen Elizabeth reviewed her army at Tilbury, and inspired them with heroism by her speeches and conduct. Elizabeth was a Princess of considerable learning, being well acquainted with the dead and several of the living languages. She governed the kingdom with great wisdom; but the imprisonment and execution of Mary, Queen of Scotland, was a great stain on her character. She died, March 24th, 1602, sincerely regretted by her subjects. Was never married, though her affection for the Earls of Leicester and Essex showed that she was not proof against the God of Love.

[43.] **JOHN KNOX**, Costume of the day. **JOHN KNOX** was born in East Lothian, in 1505, at the small town of Haddington; in the grammar-school of which he received the rudiments of his education, his parents being of humble rank; he afterwards studied at St. Andrew's with great credit to himself, and, in 1542, he openly avowed his adherence to the Reformed Church, which, after a variety of persecutions, he established in Scotland. He died at Edinburgh, 1572.

[44.] **JOHN CALVIN**, in a Clerical Dress. **JOHN CAUVIN**, afterwards called Calvin, was born of humble parents, July 10, 1509, his father following the trade of a cooper at Noyon, in Picardy. Calvin is regarded as the head of the Reformed Church; and having suffered persecution in every shape, he lived to see his opinions embraced by thousands. He died on the 27th of May, 1564.

[45.] **MARTIN LUTHER**. The Costume from an Original Statue. **MARTIN LUTHER** was born in the year 1483, at Eisleben, in Saxony, and died there, 1546, in the 63rd year of his age. When he was eighteen years of age, he entered the University of Erfort; and, notwithstanding the efforts of his friends, joined the Augustinian Friars. In the year 1523, Luther threw off the cowl, and commenced the Reformation.

FIFTH GROUP.

The Royal Family at Home.

(46.) Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria was born at Kensington Palace, on the 24th of May, 1819.

(47.) Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, the fortunate bridegroom of Her Majesty, is Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel, who was born August 26, 1819, and was honoured with her Majesty's hand, Feb. 10, 1840.

(48.) The Prince of Wales, (taken with the permission of Her Majesty, from the beautiful picture by Winterhalter, at Windsor Castle), was born Nov. 9, 1841.

- (49.) The Princess Royal is Adelaide Victoria Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840,
 (50.) The Princess Alice Maud Mary was born April 25, 1843.
 (51.) The Prince Alfred Ernest Albert was born August 6, 1844.

[52.] H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND PRINCESS ROYAL, in their splendid Cot, the same as the original at the Palace. The Princess Royal was born on the 21st day of November, 1840, at Buckingham Palace, an event at which the nation felt highly gratified; and her Royal brother on the 9th day of November following, at the same palace, to the great joy of their Royal parents, and are regarded by all loyal Britons with peculiar satisfaction, as continuing the royal line of Brunswick, which, under Divine Providence, may be their Polar Star for generations to come.

SIXTH GROUP.

[53.] JOAN OF ARC, as represented at Versailles. JOAN was born at the village of Domremi, near Vancoulours, on the borders of Lorraine. At the age of twenty-seven, being then a servant at an inn, and accustomed to laborious employment, she, by an extraordinary infatuation, conceived the idea of being inspired to destroy the English power in France, and convinced of the reality of her pretension, she had recourse to Bandicourt, Governor of Vancoulours, and informed him of her destination by heaven to free her native country from its invaders. The English at that time were besieging Orleans, the last resource of Charles, everything promising a speedy surrender, when Joan, with the miraculous sword in hand, raised the siege, and, inspiring the French with confidence, turned the tide against the English, who, panic-struck, gave way on all sides; victory following victory, till at length the French King was crowned at Rheims. Being taken in a sortie at Compeigne, she was tried by order of the Duke of Bedford, and condemned to be burnt as a sorceress; although it is asserted by many that the sentence was never carried into effect; but that she was secretly married to Bandicourt, and afterwards lived several years.

[54.] HENRY IV. OF FRANCE, in a Suite of Chevalier Armour, with the Badge of the Holy Ghost. HENRY IV., called the Great, King of France and Navarre, was born at Pau, the capital of Berne, in 1553. He inherited the Crown of France, by descent from Louis IX. but, being a Protestant, his claim was resisted. In 1572, he married Margaret, sister of Charles IX.; and in 1576, put himself at the head of the Huguenots. In 1577, he succeeded to the Throne of Navarre, and in 1589, to that of France; but previously to his coronation in 1593, he was obliged to abjure his religion. In 1595, he issued the famous Edict of Nantes, granting toleration to the Protestants; and, in the same year, commenced war against Spain, which terminated in 1598; after which, France enjoyed peace till his assassination by Ravallac, May 14, 1610.

[55.] FRANCIS I., OF FRANCE, in a Cap-à-pié suit of the time, with the Badge of the Virgin. FRANCIS THE FIRST, Duke de Valois, succeeded his great uncle Louis XII., whose virtues procured him the glorious title of "the Father of his people." Francis was the means of introducing Science and Art into France. He invited learned men to his Court, conversed with them familiarly, employed them in business, elevated them to offices of dignity, and honoured them with his confidence; he encouraged Architecture, introduced the style called after him by historians. And was named "the Father of letters."

SEVENTH, OR ARMOUR GROUP.

Interesting Group of historical Characters, in magnificent Suits of Armour and Costumes, in order to convey an idea of the splendour of ancient times; the whole faithfully in character, every attention having been paid to the persons represented. Cromwell is supposed to communicate to the unfortunate Charles his death-warrant.

[56.] CHARLES I., in a magnificent Suit of Chevalier Armour, with the Badge of the Garter—period 1649. Few princes ever ascended the throne with more advantages, and none ever encountered more difficulties; indeed, he undertook the reins of government with the fixed persuasion that his popularity was sufficient to carry every measure. He was born in 1600, and began to reign May 27, 1625; being the second son of James the First. Relying on his resources, he made war against the French, and soon found it necessary to raise money, which he did in so arbitrary a manner, and particularly that called "Ship Money," in which the City of London was rated at twenty ships, that he became very unpopular, when a power in the person of Cromwell and the Puritans destroyed him, and led him to the scaffold, at Whitehall, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and twenty-third of his reign.

[57.] OLIVER CROMWELL, in a suit of Armour of the period. The annals of England, fruitful as they are in extraordinary characters, afford not one more interesting than Oliver Cromwell; who from an humble and obscure individual, led on by ambition and rapine, eventually rose to the supreme power, and ruled England with the most despotic sway. His father was a gentleman of small fortune in Huntingdon, where Oliver was born April 1, 1594. Cromwell in his youth, was addicted to intemperance; afterwards, having reformed, and joined the independent party, he was elected to sit in Parliament for Cambridge. On the breaking out of the Civil war, he raised a troop of horse, and joined the Parliamentary army, which he afterwards commanded, and brought the unfortunate Charles to the block, whose death warrant he signed in 1649. His latter days were embittered by a constant dread of assassination. He died September 3, 1658.

[58.] CHARLES II., in a Suit of Chevalier Armour, with the Badge of the Garter. When Charles came to the throne he was thirty years of age; possessing an agreeable person, an elegant address, engaging manners, and a cheerful disposition; and has been designated the "Merry Monarch." He was born in 1630, and began to reign in 1660; but it was found that, his natural advantages had not fitted him to fill a throne, as his indolence and love of pleasure made him averse to business. His favours were frequently bestowed on the undeserving; and he took as little care to reward his former friends, as to avenge himself on his former enemies. He died February 5, 1685, having reigned nearly twenty-five years.

Louis the Sixteenth, his Queen, and the Children.

The four following Models were taken from life, in 1790, and were exhibited for some time at La Petite Trianon.

(59.) LOUIS XVI. OF FRANCE Costume of the Saint Esprit. This ill-fated Monarch was born on the 23rd of August, 1754, and was the son of Louis the Dauphin by his second wife, Maria Josephine, of Saxony. After a long series of the most humiliating concessions, and the most painful sacrifices, this once mighty Monarch was, on the 17th January, 1793, condemned by a crew of ruffian regicides, to die the death of a common malefactor. On the scaffold he was attended by the Abbé

Edgeworth; and attempting to address the people, he cried out with a loud voice, "Frenchmen, I die innocent; I forgive my enemies, and wish my death may be useful to France;" a roll of drums here drowned his voice. "Son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven," exclaimed the Abbé Edgeworth. Louis bowed his head, and died.

(60.) **MARIA ANTOINETTE, QUEEN OF LOUIS XVI.** In the Costume of the period. This unfortunate Princess, Maria Antoinette Josephine Jeanne, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of the Empress Queen Maria Theresa, and sister to the Emperors Joseph II. and Leopold II., was born at Vienna, in 1755, and on May 16, 1770, was married to the Dauphin of France; by whose accession to the Throne, on the 10th May, 1774, she became Queen of France and Navarre, and was long the idol of the French nation; but the Revolutionary phrenzy hurled the beautiful, the once adored Queen, from a throne to a dungeon, from whence, on the 14th October, 1793, she was brought to trial on several charges. On the 16th October, 1793, she was conveyed to execution, like the meanest victim of the Revolution, in a cart, with her hands bound; and the guillotine terminated the sufferings of poor Maria Antoinette, in the thirty-eighth year of her age.

(61.) **THE DAUPHIN.** In the dress usually worn at the Period. **LOUIS CHARLES**, son of Louis XVI., was born on the 27th March, 1785, and in 1789 became, by the death of his eldest brother, presumptive heir to the throne. He was imprisoned in the Temple with his unhappy parents, but died suddenly, March 25th, 1795, it was strongly suspected by poison.

(62.) **THE DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME** was the unfortunate daughter of Louis XVI., who suffered imprisonment in the Temple, where she was treated with every indignity that heartless miscreants could bestow. After the death of her parents she was exchanged by the Revolutionary Tribunal for General Dumourier, and afterwards married her cousin, the Duke D'Angouleme. She passed her latter days in retirement in Germany.

(63.) **JAMES I.** of England and VI. of Scotland, taken from an original picture, the costume as worn at the period. James ascended the British Throne on the death of Elizabeth, 1603. He was the son of the unfortunate Mary. He had high notions of kingly power, but reigned with little reputation.

[64.] **JAMES II.**, in a Military Dress of 1687, taken from an authentic source; the likeness from an Original Picture. **JAMES** was born in 1633, being the second son of Charles I.: he began to reign Feb. 6, 1685, and abdicated the Throne, Jan. 22, 1688, having reigned only two years and a half. Public opinion is divided respecting the character of James; suffice it, that he retired to St. Germain, near Paris, and died with the reputation of great sanctity.

[65.] **WILLIAM III.**, in a Military Dress of the period; the likeness from an authentic source. **WILLIAM**, Prince of Orange, succeeded James II., Jan. 22, 1688, and soon began to experience the difficulty of governing a people who were more ready to examine the commands of their superiors than to obey them. He was born in 1650, and landed in England, Nov. 5, 1688, and effected a Revolution in a very short period, James being deserted by nearly every one. He died March 8, 1702, having reigned thirteen years.

66.] **LORD VISCOUNT NELSON**, in the Uniform of an Admiral. (The Cast taken from his Face.) **HORATIO VISCOUNT NELSON** was the fourth son of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, Rector of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, at which place Horatio was born, September 29, 1758; his victories, like those of Wellington, produced the most important consequences to this country; and the fame they have procured for him is so great, that it is almost superfluous to name them. He went to sea at the early age of twelve, under his uncle Captain Suckling, of the Reasonable man-of-war; he passed for Lieutenant, 1777, was made Post Captain in 1779; in 1796, he was appointed Commodore on board *La Minerve*; having shifted his flag on board the

Culloden, 74, he, in the battle of St. Vincent, under Admiral Jervis, attacked the *Santissima Trinidad*, of 136 guns, and boarded and took the *San Nicholas* of 80 guns, and the *San Josef* of 112 guns; for this action he was made Admiral of the Blue. The battle of Aboukir was another triumph of the Naval hero. On the 21st of October, 1805, he conquered in the battle of Trafalgar, and died in the arms of victory.

[67.] RT. HON WILLIAM PITT, as a Master of Arts. This celebrated statesman was the second son of the great Earl of Chatham, by Lady Hester Grenville, and was born at Hayes, in Kent, May 28th, 1759. In early youth, the greatness of his genius burst forth with surprising splendour. After the usual course of study at the University at Cambridge, he embraced the profession of the Law, and appeared once or twice on the Western Circuit as junior counsel in some causes. In 1804, he again emerged from private life, and filled the office of Prime minister until his death, which happened at Putney, Jan. 23, 1806.

[68.] RT. HON. C. J. FOX, as a Master of Arts. CHARLES JAMES FOX was born, Jan. 13, 1749 (O. S.) He was the second son of Henry, the first Lord Holland; his mother was a daughter of the Duke of Richmond and, great-grand-daughter of Charles II. Westminster, Eton, and Oxford had the honour of educating him. After obtaining more than an ordinary share of classical knowledge, Fox made the tour of Europe. He commenced his political career as Member for Midhurst, in Sussex, 1768, and was suffered to sit in the House of Commons though under age. After an opposition of twenty-two years, Mr. Fox, on the death of Mr. Pitt in 1806, resumed his situation as Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. He died, Sept. 13, 1806, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

(69.) SHAKSPEARE. In the costume usually worn at the period. From an authentic statue. WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE, the pride of the English Stage, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, 1564. It does not appear that he acquired much classical knowledge in his youth, his father having taken him early from the grammar-school at Stratford, to follow his business as a dealer in wool. But the Poet's genius soared above every disadvantage; and his works will live as long as taste irradiates the country which had the honour of giving him birth.

(70.) VOLTAIRE. Ancient Costume. (Taken from Life, two months before his death.) MARIE-FRANÇOIS-AROUET DE VOLTAIRE was born at Paris, in 1694. He was intended for the Law, but preferred the Muses. In 1719, he was imprisoned nearly a year in the Bastille, for lampooning the Administration; and in 1726, was again confined for six months in the same prison. Voltaire was a most voluminous author, and may be considered as one of the chief of those writers whose works prepared the public mind for the Revolution.

(71.) A COQUETTE. In the dress usually worn by ladies at the period (Taken from Life.) We have read of a young man having become enamoured of a statue: we caution young gentlemen to beware that the same does not happen to them, while gazing on the charms of the interesting Madame Sappe.

[72.] LORD BROUGHAM. HENRY LORD BROUGHAM is the eldest son of a gentleman of small fortune, but of ancient family in the county of Westmorland; his mother was the daughter of a Scotch clergyman, in the abode of whose widow, Lord Brougham's father lodged when prosecuting his studies at Edinburgh, in which city, it is said, Lord Brougham was born. His lordship had, we believe, a patent claim as heir-general to the Barony of Vaux, and hence his creation by that title. Lord Brougham had the good fortune first to be returned to Parliament for Camelford, afterwards for Winchester, then for Knaresborough, and, lastly, for Yorkshire.

[73.] DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ. Daniel O'Connell, usually called by his countrymen "The Liberator," was born at Derrynane Abbey, in the county of Kerry, in 1775; he was educated at Louvain, St. Omer, and Douay. He returned to England in 1793, entered as student at Lincoln's-Inn, and was called to the bar 1793. He made his first speech at the Corn Exchange in Dublin against the Union

of Ireland to England, in 1800; and to the last maintained the same sentiments. 1828, he was elected member for the county of Clare, that paved the way for Catholic Emancipation, which shortly afterwards followed, conceded by a small majority. His health being much enfeebled, he was recommended change of air, and on way to visit the tombs of the Apostles, he died at Genoa, in his 72nd year, at the hotel Feder, May 15, 1847, leaving his heart to Rome, and his body to Ireland.

(74.) GENERAL TOM THUMB. CHARLES S. STRATTON (known as General Tom Thumb) was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, United States, 11th of January, 1832. At his birth he weighed nine pounds.

[75.] EARL SPENCER. CHARLES, EARL SPENCER, Viscount Althorpe, and Baron Spencer, of Althorpe, in Northamptonshire, High Steward of St. Albans, &c., &c., was distinguished in successive Parliaments for his liberal principles, which made him respected by all, and became Prime Minister. He succeeded to the title early in 1837.

[76.] EARL OF LEICESTER. The name of COKE, of Norfolk, is so well known, as associated with the improvements in Agriculture as to render biography unnecessary. Mr. Coke represented the county of Norfolk for many years, and was well known as a Whig of the old school. He was created Earl of Leicester, in 1837. He died June, 1842, aged 90 years.

(77.) THE REV. JOHN WESLEY. As a Master of Arts, from an authentic picture, (taken at the age of 70.) THE celebrated JOHN WESLEY, son of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, was born at Epworth, in 1703, was educated at the Charter House, and from thence removed to Oxford; and in 1726, was chosen a Fellow of Lincoln College. In 1730, Mr. Wesley, with his brother, and a few other students, associating for the purpose of religious improvement, their society attracted public notice, and they obtained the name of Methodists, an appellation which has ever since attached to their followers.

(78.) PAGANINI. NICOLÒ PAGANINI was born at Genoa, in 1783. At the age of six years he evinced that extraordinary talent as a violinist, which has since astonished the musical world. His father was a musician of eminence; his master was the celebrated Rolla. Paganini was never imprisoned, never committed murder, as some suppose; but by the force of genius and greatness of mind, reached that eminence, which was never attained by any other violinist. He died in 1840.

(79.) J. P. KEMBLE, ESQ. in the Character of Hamlet. From the Original Picture by Sir T. Lawrence. This celebrated gentleman was the eldest son of Mr. Roger Kemble, who was many years manager of a company of comedians. His first appearance in the metropolis was in Hamlet, for which character his solemn demeanour and style of acting admirably suited him. Whether we view him as an actor or an author, we shall find that he possessed wonderful talent. He died at Lausanne, in France, February 26, 1823.

(80.) MRS. SIDDONS, IN THE CHARACTER OF QUEEN CATHARINE. (Taken from Life; the attitude, &c. from Harlow's celebrated Picture of the Trial Scene, in Shakspeare's play of Henry VIII.) This admired actress was sister to Mr. Kemble. She made her public essay as a singer, but soon abandoned vocal pursuits, and turned her attention to tragedy, in which she displayed powers that speedily raised her to fame and opulence. She possessed a majestic figure, a striking countenance, and a fine voice. She retired from the stage in 1809, and died in 1831.

[81.] ABD-EL-KADER, the brave and enthusiastic defender of his country, Algiers, in the peculiar costume worn by him, distinguished for its simplicity. Abd-el-Kader having, on the invasion of Algiers, and consequent fall of its chief defences, been offered a great portion of the country as ruler, refused, determined that nothing less than the expulsion of the French would satisfy him, and for seventeen years carried on a war of extermination. At length, having ventured in

a rupture with Morocco, he was placed between two fires, and was forced to capitulate to the French, and is now a prisoner.

[82.] MADAME GRISI, in the character of "Norma." The incomparable Grisi is a native of Italy; at an early age she displayed those talents that distinguish her (as yet unsurpassed) being eminent in every line of Opera; she has for many years maintained her place as the *prima donna* of London and Paris, and is justly acknowledged to have one of the finest voices that has ever delighted the ears of the musical world. Her "Norma" is considered perfection.

[83.] JENNY LIND, in the character of "The Figlio del Reggimento." Jenny Lind was born in Stockholm, in Sweden. At an early age her voice delighted every one, and she was placed in the Conservatoire of Music, under the patronage of the King. In due time Jenny made the tour of the German cities, and was everywhere received with enthusiasm; but nowhere more than on her visit to England, Her Majesty being amongst her warmest patrons.

[84.] JOSEPH HUME, ESQ. (Taken from Life, in 1836.) JOSEPH HUME, the indefatigable and talented member of Parliament, is a native of Scotland. To great natural ability, he unites perseverance in an uncommon degree, which has placed him for several successive Parliaments in a distinguished station.

[85.] HOUQUA, the celebrated tea merchant, modelled by Lamqua, of Canton, expressly for Madame Tussaud and Sons, in the identical clothes and ornaments worn by him, and introduced to give an idea of the peculiar appearance and costume of China. Houqua was peculiarly distinguished among the Hong merchants for his exceedingly cheerful disposition, and for his great attachment to the English nation. He died in 1846.

Madame St. Amaranthe on a Couch.—Mad. Tussaud at the head of it.

(86.) MADAME ST. AMARANTHE. (Taken from Life, a few months before her execution.) MADAME ST. AMARANTHE was the widow of a Lieutenant-colonel of the Body-Guard of Louis XVI., who was killed in the attack of the Tuilleries, August 10, 1792. She was one of the most lovely women in France, and Robespierre endeavoured to persuade her to become his mistress; but being as virtuous as she was beautiful, she rejected his solicitations with indignation. Robespierre, who never wanted a pretext for destroying any one who had given him offence, brought Madame St. Amaranthe before the Revolutionary Tribunal, and at the age of twenty-two, this victim to virtue was hurried into eternity.

(87.) THE ARTIST. (Taken by herself.) MADAME TUSSAUD was a native of Berne, in Switzerland: at the age of six years she was sent to Paris, to be placed under the care of her uncle, M. Curtius, Artiste to Louis XVI., by whom she was instructed in the Fine Arts, of which he was an eminent Professor. Madame Tussaud had the honour of instructing Madame Elizabeth to draw and model, and was employed by that amiable Princess, until October, 1789. In 1802, she left France; and since that period exhibited her Collection of Figures in the principal cities and towns of Great Britain and Ireland; and for 17 years in London, sixteen of which she passed in the Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square, and where her sole desire to the last moments of her existence, was to endeavour to deserve the approbation so kindly bestowed on her by all classes for so long a period, having passed nearly fifty years in Great Britain. Full of gratitude, and in the hope of another and a better world, she died April the 15th, 1850, leaving two sons and several grandchildren, aged 90 years.

[88.] WILLIAM COBBETT. In the style of dress usually worn by him. WILLIAM COBBETT was born of humble parents, and by his own unaided genius raised himself to the highest station as a political character. On the passing of the

Reform Bill he became Member for Oldham, in Lancashire, which he represented until his death, June 18, 1835, aged 73.

[89.] RICHARD COBDEN, ESQ., Member for Stockport, born at Midhurst, Sussex, June 3d, 1804. Mr. Cobden has, with indefatigable zeal, for a considerable period, been the principal promoter of the great Anti-Corn League.

[90.] GEORGE HUDSON, ESQ. George Hudson was born in the year 1800, at Howsham, in Yorkshire, his father being the occupant of a small farm. At an early age he was apprenticed to a draper at York, and soon displayed that vigor of character which has placed him in Parliament.

[91.] ANNE BOLEYNE, dressed in the magnificent costume of the period, with splendid jewellery. Anne Boleyn, the favourite wife of Henry VIII., and mother of Queen Elizabeth, was considered very beautiful, but, nevertheless, was beheaded by the command of her monster husband at the Tower.

(92.) RICHARD III., in a Magnificent Suit of Armour, such as worn at the period. The Likeness, taken with the kind permission of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, from the original picture in his Grace's possession at Arundal, believed to be the only one for which the King ever sat. RICHARD III., so famous in British History, ascended the Throne in 1483, to which he had waded through the blood of his nearest relations. His private character was detestable, but as a King he managed the helm with success, being valiant and prudent. The Earl of Richmond having asserted his superior right to the Throne, Richard went boldly forth to meet him, but was defeated at Bosworth Field, and killed by Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.

(93.) GENERAL CAVAIGNAC in his usual Costume when President of the French Republic. General Cavaignac is a native of Paris, his father was a Deputy of the National Assembly, and considered a staunch Republican; his mother was a woman of considerable talent and energy, and to her is attributed the strong Republican bias of the General's mind.

(94.) PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, in his usual Costume. The Prince is a native of Paris, and was the son of the amiable Louis King of Holland, and the beautiful Hortense, daughter of Josephine Beauharnois, and is, consequently, the nephew of the Emperor Napoleon, to which brilliant recollection he owes the splendid position he now holds, and to which he had the honour of being elected by upwards of six million of votes.

[95.] Mr. CANNING—The late George Canning, celebrated as being one of the greatest statesmen of his day, and as an orator, the admiration of Europe. He was long in the intimacy of George the Fourth, and held the highest honours, and died universally lamented.

(96.) THE VERY REV. THEOBALD MATHEW, usually called "Father Mathew." Taken from sittings from Life, with which he kindly consented to oblige Madame Tussaud and Sons', dressed in the Clothes which he usually wore. Father Mathew was born in Kilworth, county of Cork, in the year 1791. At an early age this renowned gentleman commenced those labours which have placed him in the high position in which he now stands; and, in 1838, laid the foundation of the Temperance Society in Cork. He has travelled much, administering the Pledge, which is as follows: "I promise, with the Divine assistance, to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, and to prevent, by advice and example, intemperance in others."

[97.] PIUS IX. His Holiness Pius the Ninth is descended from a noble family; was born at Simaglia, in the Romagna, on the 13th of May, 1792. After receiving an education suitable to his high rank, he entered the Gardé Nobile, but

soon after left it to enter the Church, where he became one of its brightest ornaments. Cardinal Feretti was raised to his present dignity on the 12th of June, 1846, to the great joy of the Romans, but the fury of the Revolutionary mania compelled him to quit his Capital in 1848, and with much difficulty he was induced to return after an absence of two years.

(98.) MR. LISTON, in the Character of Paul Pry. JOHN LISTON, the incomparable professor of the mimic art, was born in the year 1776, in the parish of St. Anne, Soho; when he performed the character in which he is here represented, his acting brought into the Haymarket exchequer, the sum of 7,000l.

[99.] LORD BYRON. (Taken from a Bust, for which he gave sittings in Italy.) In a beautiful Greek Costume, of exquisite workmanship. GEORGE GORDON NOEL BYRON, Lord Byron, was the great grandson of the fourth Baron whom he succeeded, on the 19th of May, 1798. His Lordship's mother was Catherine Gordon, a lineal descendant of the Earl of Huntley, by Princess Jane (Stuart), daughter of James II. of Scotland. But illustrious as the ancestor of this distinguished nobleman was, his own transcendent genius threw his hereditary honours far into the shade. He died at Missolonghi, in Greece, in 1824, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, having been born on the 22d of January, 1788. His Lordship married Ann Isabelle, the only child of Sir Ralph Millbank Noel, Baronet, January 2, 1815. A separation from his lady soon after took place, and his Lordship almost immediately took leave of England, never to return alive.

(100.) MR. MACREADY, as CORIOLANUS, in the most splendid Roman Costume ever seen in this country. This distinguished tragedian was born in London, March 1793; his father, who was lessee of several theatres, intended him for the legal profession. He was educated at Rugby, and even at an early age enjoyed a high reputation. He appeared for the first time at Covent Garden, 16th of September, 1816, as Orestes, in the Distressed Mother. His debut was exceedingly successful. He at once placed himself amongst the great artistes of the day. He retired from the stage in 1851, to the great regret of his numerous admirers.

(101) COMMISSIONER LIN AND HIS FAVOURITE CONSORT. Modelled expressly for this Exhibition by the celebrated Lamqua, from life, through the instrumentality of a gentleman resident of Canton nineteen years, and to whom reference may be given,) dressed in magnificent Chinese costumes, lately imported head dress of the female singularly beautiful. Please to observe, the Chinese ladies usually colour their complexion white, and [their lips vermilion; they pencil their eyebrows, and, to preserve their long nails, they put them into bamboo cases during the night. It will be recollected that Lin was chosen by the Emperor to prohibit the opium trade, and, in consequence, destroyed property to the amount of two millions sterling, belonging to British merchants, which may be regarded as the origin of the War.

[102] His EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.—Nicholas Wiseman is a native of Spain, of English parents. At an early age he showed those astonishing talents for which he is distinguished. He has held the highest honours in the Catholic Church, and has lately had the dignity of Cardinal conferred on him by Pope Pius IX.

[103.] MONSIEUR GUIZOT, the celebrated Minister of Louis Phillippe, Guizot has always had the reputation of being a man of great talent, and for many years led the French high party in the Deputies. A violent revolution having occurred in Paris on the 24th of February, 1848, in consequence of having refused Reforms that were required, it led to a general breaking up of the Government, and the consequent fall of the King. M. Guizot sought refuge in England, but has since returned to France.

[104.] GEORGE WASHINGTON. Dressed as the President of America. (Taken from a Bust, executed from Life.) GEORGE WASHINGTON was born in Virginia in 1732, his family having emigrated from Cheshire in 1630. At the birth

of the subject of this sketch, his father was a man of considerable landed property. At an early age, George had a commission in the Virginian Militia, and in 1755. served as Colonel under the unfortunate General Braddock, which command he resigned in 1758, on account of ill health. In 1789, he was elected President of the United States; and filled the situation in a manner that showed he was as well qualified to govern a nation, as to lead an army. In 1796 he resigned the office, and in the next year he resumed the command of the army, which he held till his death. He died on the 14th of December, 1799.

EIGHTH GROUP.

Representing the Members of the House of Brunswick from the time of George I. to the present period,

The following characters are placed in the new room, called the "Hall of Kings," so named from containing several portraits, in oil, by eminent artists. It is probably the most splendid room ever seen as an exhibition, and on the walls are placed the full length portrait of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, in her sacerdotal robes, painted with her Majesty's most gracious permission, by Sir George Hayter; his Royal Highness Prince Albert, from life, by Patten; his Majesty, William IV., from life, by Simpson; George III. and Queen Charlotte, from the collection of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager; his Majesty George IV., painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence and presented by his Majesty to General Nicolay; George II. by Hudson; the Duchess of Nassau, by De Vos; the Duchess of Mazarine, by Sir Peter Lely; the original picture of Charles X. of France, by Lefevre; Equestrian picture of Louis XIV., by Parosel. The beautiful ceiling was painted by Sir James Thornhill, and is a master-piece of art, and was restored in its present high state by Mr. Holden, of Great Queen Street, Holborn.

This Group is intended to convey an idea of characters dear to every Englishman and lover of his country; and, at the same time, presents the most complete view of the four National Orders, the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick—costumes with which every one must desire to be acquainted, and which are now, for the first time, brought before the public. Madame Tussaud and Sons can, with truth, state, that such a display has never before been presented in any exhibition whatever. In introducing the truly magnificent and unequalled Coronation Robes of His late Majesty **GEORGE THE FOURTH**, they feel happy that it has fallen to their lot to have the honour of exhibiting this splendid production of British skill to the public (their liberal supporters), as they may say, without fear of contradiction, that, in all probability, their like will never be seen again. Much credit is due to the Artists employed, and too much praise cannot be given to Messrs. Holbecks, of No. 4. New Bond Street, who were honoured by the royal command, as embroiderers. These superb Robes prove that British skill, when directed by taste and liberality, can attain, in every branch of the useful Arts, the highest excellence, thereby placing Britain foremost in the civilization of the world.

105. HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IV.

DESCRIPTION.—The figure of His Majesty, wearing the Orders of the Garter, Bath, and Guelph, was modelled from life; the attitude copied from a picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence; the Robe, complete in every respect, was worn by His Majesty, and used in the Procession to Westminster Abbey, and measures seven yards long, was borne by nine eldest sons of Peers. The Robe placed on your extreme right was used at the opening of Parliament; that on your left, similarly placed, was the purple, or Imperial Robe, used on His Majesty's return from the Abbey. The three robes contain five hundred and sixty-seven feet of velveteen and embroidery, and, with the Ermine lining, cost £18,000. The splendid-Crown, Sceptre, Orb, Orders, &c.,

were faithfully copied from the originals. The Throne is the original one, from Carlton Palace, under which His Majesty received the Allied Monarchs. The Chair of State is the original used at Westminster Abbey, at the Coronation, sitting on which the King received the homage of the Peers.

His Most Gracious Majesty **GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK** was born on the 12th of August, 1762; succeeded to the Throne (having previously exercised the Sovereign authority as Regent) upon the demise of his father, **King George III.**, January the 29th, 1820; and was crowned in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, on the 19th of July, 1821. His Majesty, when Prince of Wales, espoused, on the 8th of April, 1795, his first cousin, **Caroline Amelia Elizabeth**, second daughter of His Serene Highness **Charles William**, Duke of Brunswick, sister of the late Duke, and Aunt of the present reigning Duke, by whom he had an only daughter, the late lamented **Princess Charlotte of Wales**, who died on the 6th of November, 1817. His Majesty having suffered a considerable time from a dropsical complaint in the chest, died at Windsor Castle, in the 68th year of his age, and the 10th of his reign, on the 26th of June, 1830.

[106.] **GEORGE II.**, in the full Robes of the Garter, as worn at that period, with the ancient Collar. His Majesty ascended the throne in the 44th year of his age; was proclaimed King on the 15th of June, 1727; on the 4th of October he was crowned at Westminster Abbey. During his reign, the rebellion in Scotland was brought to a conclusion by the total defeat of the Pretender, at the battle of Cullodan. His Majesty died full of years and glory, in the 77th year of his age and 33rd of his reign.

[107.] **H. R. H. THE LATE DUKE OF YORK**, in the full Robes of the Garter, wearing various Royal Orders. Taken from Life in 1812.) **PRINCE FREDERICK** (2d son of **George III.**), Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Bishop of Osnaburgh, a Field-Marshal, Commander-in-chief of the Forces, Colonel of the 1st regiment of Foot Guards, Colonel-in-chief of the 60th, or Royal American Regiment and of the Dublin regiment of infantry, Officiating Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, High Steward of New Windsor, Warden and Keeper of the New Forest, Hampshire; was born August 16, 1763. On Sept. 29, 1791, he married **Frederique Charlotte Ulrique Catherine**, eldest daughter of the King of Prussia; and died without issue, Jan. 5, 1827, aged 63. The memory of His Royal Highness will long be dear to all who take an interest in the efficiency of the British army.

[108] **HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF HANOVER** in a Field-Marshal's Uniform, with the Robes of the Bath, Collars, &c. **ERNEST AUGUSTUS**, Duke of Cumberland, fifth son of **George III.**, born June 5, 1771; married the relict of the Prince of Solms Brounsfeld, August 29, 1815; has one son, **Prince George**, born May 27, 1819. His Majesty succeeded to the Throne of Hanover on the death of **William IV.**, June 20, 1837.

[109] **H. R. H. THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX**, in a suit worn by himself, as Colonel of the City Artillery; with the Mantle he wore at the Coronation of **Queen Victoria**, of great value. Holding in his right hand a magnificent solid gold sword, made by **Rundell and Bridges**, at a cost of £300, and presented to him by the Society of Free-Masons. This truly benevolent and popular Prince, was alike distinguished for the encouragement of Science and the Fine Arts; the patron of many of those excellent charities that redound to the honour of this enlightened age, and to the credit of the metropolis; the friend of the distressed—the amiable man and honest patriot—was the sixth son of **George III.** and **Queen Charlotte**. He was born January 27, 1773, and died the 21st of April, 1843, deeply lamented by the nation.

[110] **QUEEN CAROLINE**, in a Court Dress of the period. (From Life, in 1808.) **HER MAJESTY CAROLINE AMELIA ELIZABETH**, second daughter of the late Duke of Brunswick, was born May the 17, 1768. She was married to His late Majesty, **George IV.**, then Prince of Wales, April 8, 1795. The subsequent separa-

tion of the royal pair, an event greatly to be deplored, is too delicate a subject to be here detailed, but we must observe, she was much to be pitied. Her Majesty departed this life on the 7th of August, 1821.

[111.] **GEORGE I.**, in the Robes of the Order of the Thistle, originally created by himself. George I. succeeded, on the death of Queen Anne, to the Crown of Great Britain, August 1., 1714. He was the eldest son of Ernestus Augustus, afterwards Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg (or Hanover), by the Princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick, Elector Palatine, and of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James the First. He was born, May 28, 1663, and succeeded his father as Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, 1698. Shortly after his arrival in England commenced the Scottish Rebellion, which lasted many years, and was attended with much bloodshed on both sides. He died at Osnaburgh, June 11, 1727.

[112.] **HIS MAJESTY GEORGE III.**, in the Robes of St. Patrick, with the Collar, &c., instituted, in honour of Ireland, by himself. Taken from Life, in the year 1809. This Monarch, whose reign exceeded that of any other Sovereign of England, was born 4th of June (May, 24, 1738, O. S.) His father dying while Prince of Wales, he succeeded to the Crown of Great Britain on the death of his grandfather, George II., the 25th of October, 1760. On the 8th September, 1761, he married Sophia Charlotte, the daughter of Charles Frederick, Prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, then about 17 years of age, and on the 22nd of the same month the youthful pair were crowned at Westminster, amid the blessings of a happy people. His Majesty died deeply lamented, Jan. 29, 1820.

[113.] **H. R. H. THE LATE DUKE OF KENT**, in the Robes and habit of the Order of the Bath; wearing all the Royal Orders. His Royal Highness entered the army at a very early age. In 1818 he married the present Duchess of Kent, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and sister to the present King of Belgium, by whom he had one daughter, her present Majesty. His Royal Highness died suddenly, in 1820, from a cold.

[114.] **LEOPOLD I., KING OF BELGIUM**, in the full Habit of the Garter. (Taken from Life in 1817.) His Royal Highness **LEOPOLD GEORGE FREDERICK**, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringen, and Prince Coburg of Saalfeld, K.G., K.G.C., third son of Francis, Duke of Saxe Coburg, and uncle of Prince Albert, was born December 16, 1790, and married the Princess of Wales, daughter of George IV., May 2, 1816, with every prospect of continued happiness; but, to the deep regret of the British nation, on the 6th November in the following year, the Princess died in child-bed. As the tender rose-bud, when about to disclose its rich perfume and loveliness, is sometimes blighted with its fairest blossoms—so fell Britain's hope.

[115.] **PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES**, attired in a full Court costume of the period. (Taken from the beautiful model which Her Royal Highness graciously sat for on the day of her marriage; from which circumstance it received the appellation of the Nuptial Bust. —Vide accounts of her life.) **CHARLOTTE CAROLINE AUGUSTA**, daughter of His late Majesty George IV., was born January 7, 1796. On the 2d of May, 1816, she was married to the Prince of Saxe Coburg, now King of the Belgians, from which union every Englishman looked forward to the happiest results. Her Royal Highness possessed every quality that could endear her to her illustrious Consort and the nation. She died, November 6, 1817, sincerely regretted by a people, who considered her destined by Providence for their future Sovereign.

[116.] **H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE**, in a Field-Marshal's full Uniform with the Coronation Robe, and with all the Royal Collars. **ADOLPHUS FREDERICK**, born Feb. 24th, 1774, being the youngest son of George III., was married on the 7th day of May 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, (niece of the Landgrave of Hesse,) born July 25th, 1797. His Royal Highness filled the important

situation of Viceroy of Hanover for many years, to whose inhabitants he was endeared by his urbanity, kindness, and the justice with which he governed. His decease caused great regret to all parties.

(117.) HER MAJESTY THE LATE QUEEN CHARLOTTE, in a full Court dress of her period, wearing the Hoop, &c. Her Majesty was a Princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz; she was married to George III. at an early age, and bore him a numerous family of sons and daughters, which, for beauty and accomplishment, were never surpassed by any family in Europe, and certainly by none in the position which they held in the hearts of their country

(118.) AN INFANT. In the year 1796, the Seine having overflowed its banks, the infant here represented was washed away in its cradle, and being observed by some humane persons floating, they succeeded in preserving its life. This circumstance coming to the ears of Buonaparte, he had the child, which was a male, taken care of at his own expense.

[119.] BUST OF THE CELEBRATED CURRAN.

[120] HENRY VII., in the magnificent costume, from the monument in Westminster Abbey, with the collar of the garter. Henry VII. was born in 1455, and succeeded the tyrant Richard III., who was killed in the battle of Bosworth Field. Henry's first care, on ascending the throne, was to marry the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward the Fourth and thus blend the interest of the houses of York and Lancaster. He died at the age of 52, having reigned 23 years.

[121.] BUST OF GRATTAN.

[122.] BUST OF THE KING OF BELGIUM;

(123) QUEEN MARY, from an Authentic Portrait, in the Costume of the time. Age 35. MARY was the daughter of Henry VIII. She succeeded to the Throne in 1553, after deposing Lady Jane Grey, who reigned only ten days. She married Philip King of Spain, son of the famous Charles V., with whom she lived on bad terms. Her reign was marked by the turbulence peculiar to the times. Public opinion is much divided as to her character.

(124.) SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B., in his Costume of a Major General. Lieutenant-General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., who received the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India, is in his 67th year, and is the eldest son of the Hon. George Napier (son of the fifth Lord Napier) by his second wife, Sarah, seventh daughter of the second Duke of Richmond. He is, therefore, brother to Major-General Sir George Napier, G.C.B., and to Major-General Sir William Napier, K.C.B., late Governor of Guernsey, and the Peninsular historian, and cousin to Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., late M.P. for Marylebone. The subject of this notice was born in Whitehall-place, London, on the 10th of August. 1792.

[125.] H. R. H. THE LATE PRINCESS AUGUSTA, in the actual Dress she wore at the Coronation of Queen Victoria. It may be said with truth, that few royal personages ever passed through life with so many friends, and so few enemies, as the late amiable Princess Augusta, whose kind disposition endeared her to every one that had the honour of her acquaintance. Her Royal Highness, during her reign of George IV., presided at the drawing rooms, but in her later years lived much in retirement. Her Royal Highness, in March, 1833, honoured Madame Tussaud with her patronage, on which occasion she commanded the following Testimonial to be written:

“Lady Mary Taylor is commanded by her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta to acquaint Madame Tussaud with her Royal Highness's approbation of her Wax Work Exhibition, which is well worthy of examination, and the

view of which afforded her Royal Highness much amusement and gratification.—*Pavilion, Brighton, February, 1833.*"

Her Royal Highness died in October, 1840.

[126.] LOUIS PHILIPPE, KING OF THE FRENCH, dressed in the full Uniform of a Lieutenant-General, with the Star of the Legion of Honour, Cordon, &c., the whole worn by himself. (Taken from life in the year 1830.) Louis Philippe Joseph, son of the Duke of Orléans, and Louisa Maria Adelaide, daughter of the Admiral Duc de Bourbon Penthièvre, was born on the 6th Oct., 1773: until 1782, he was styled Duc de Valois, but afterwards Duc de Chartres. In Nov. 1809, he married the Princess Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand IV., of the Two Sicilies; by whom he had nine children, of which six survived. Called to the throne of France by the general wish of the French people, on the abdication of Charles X., in consequence of the Revolution, July, 1830. He from a similar circumstance was compelled to quit his throne in 1848, and seek refuge in England, where he died in August, 1850, at Claremont.

[127.] HIS LATE MAJESTY WILLIAM IV., in the magnificent Coat worn by himself as Lord High Admiral of England, embroidered by the Messrs. Holbecks, of Bond-street; the only one ever made. His late Majesty was born the 21st of August, 1765; was married, July 11, 1818, to Adelaide, eldest daughter of the late Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and ascended the Throne on the 26th day of June, 1830, was crowned September 8, 1831, and died June 20, 1837, leaving no issue, to the great grief of the whole nation, having reigned seven years in peace, during which he conferred on his subjects many reforms, which before his time were regarded as hopeless.

[128.] SIR WALTER SCOTT. (Taken from Life, in Edinburgh, in 1828, by Madame Tussaud.) In a beautiful Scotch Dress. SIR WALTER SCOTT was born in Edinburgh, on the 15th of August, 1771. His father, Mr. Walter Scott, who was a reputable writer to the Signet, (a branch of law corresponding to that of Attorney or Solicitor, in England), was not a man of shining talent, but was much esteemed as a steady and expert man of business. In 1820, Sir Walter was created a Baronet by George IV., as a testimony of favour and friendship. In the summer of 1832, he was seized with paralysis, of which he died at Abbotsford, Sept. 21st, 1832.

(129.) AN INFANT. This represents an infant son of Madame Tussaud, which she had the honour to model for Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, in 1802.

130.] WOLSEY, in the Dress of a Cardinal. WOLSEY was born at Ipswich, in March 1471, and became a student at so early an age as to enable him to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts when only fourteen years old. By his unwearied perseverance in literature he attained such celebrity, as to become the favourite of Henry VIII., when he rose to the highest position in the State, eclipsing his master in splendour and expensiveness: he built Hampton-Court palace, and kept a retinue of 800 persons. There is no doubt but that his reputation was slandered, as, up to the time of his fall, the King, his master, had not dipped his hands in blood. The Cardinal unhappily lived to see the uncertainty attendant upon human greatness, which caused him to vent his feelings in the following pathetic ejaculation:—"Had I served my God as faithfully as I have served my King, he would not have deserted me now in my grey hairs." He died as his persecutors were dragging him towards London, at the Abbey of Leicester, on the 18th November, 1530.

[131.] QUEEN CATHERINE PARR, dressed in the splendid costume of the period, with a most unique display of jewellery, copied from the style of the period. Catherine Parr was the last wife of Henry VIII., and outlived this bad man.

[132.] SIR FRANCIS BURDETT. FRANCIS BURDETT was born in 1771, in Derbyshire. His education commenced at Westminster School, and from

thence he went to Oxford. When he left College, he made the tour of Switzerland and France, and had an opportunity of witnessing the first movements of the French Revolution. Whilst in Paris he became acquainted with the family of Mr. Coutts, the youngest of whom, Sophia, he married in 1793, by whom he has had a numerous family. He succeeded to his title and estates in February, 1797. He possessed an agreeable person; and died lately, much lamented.

(133.) **QUEEN ANNE**, Costume from an Authentic picture in her favourite Dress, aged 40. ANNE, daughter of James the Second, succeeded in 1702, her reign was rendered famous by the splendid victories of Marlborough. The distinction between Whig and Tory first took place; her administration increased the military glory of her empire, but not the real happiness of her subjects, the union between England and Scotland was first affected, and her reign is remarkable for the number of learned men which enlightened Europe.

[134.] **MEHEMET ALI**. In a Turkish Costume, still worn by Gentlemen in Egypt. MEHEMET ALI was born at Cavella, in Roumelia, 1769, (the same year that gave birth to Buonaparte and Wellington) of Hegira, 1182, and was the son of Ibrahim Aga, Chief of the Public Roads. Mehemet Ali greatly distinguished himself as a most liberal patron of commerce, and died in the zenith of his power. On the invasion of Egypt, by the French, he formed part of a contingent from Albania, and greatly distinguished himself, by which he gained honour and command. After a succession of brilliant achievements, he gradually gained the highest power in Egypt, and had nearly supplanted the Sultan at Constantinople, which he was on the point of taking, had it not been for the interference of the European powers.

(135.] **EARL ELDON** (Taken in 1833.) EARL ELDON was born in the North of England. From an humble parentage he raised himself by his loyal, patriotic, and consistent conduct, to the highest situation his King could bestow. His talents were undoubted; and for a period of upwards of fifty years, he was distinguished as leading Conservative. He died in his eighty-sixth year, universally lamented.

[136.] **Lord DURHAM**, for many years distinguished in the House in politics; was chosen Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, and died shortly after his return to England.

GOLDEN CHAMBER.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' NEW ROOMS

OF

RELICS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON,

Which have been opened at a cost to the Proprietors of nearly £13,000; magnificently arranged after the designs of Isabey and Fontaine, the Emperor's artists, forming a SERIES OF NATIONAL REMINISCENCES of great interest; Declared at the Public Offices, in the Court of Chancery, Southampton Buildings, before the following Masters:—J. W. Farrer, Esq.; A. H. Lynch, Esq., and Sir G. Wilson, Knight.

ADMISSION TO THE SHRINE, SIXPENCE,

Which includes THREE ROOMS, "The Shrine of Napoleon, or Golden Chamber," the Room containing the Carriage taken at Waterloo, the Table of the Marshals, and Chamber of Horrors.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' have the gratification to announce the addition of one of the most interesting Exhibitions in Europe. It is almost needless to state, that everything connected with the late Emperor Napoleon belongs to British history; it therefore follows, that these extraordinary Relics cannot but be highly interesting to every reflecting mind, as they are such as ought not to be, with propriety, in private hands; but should take their place in the "INVALIDES" in Paris, where rest the Remains of the Great Soldier, General, Consul, and Emperor of the French, amidst his Companions-in-Arms. It is well known that relics, when authenticated, bring the period to which they belong immediately to the imagination; and as all those that originally were Prince Lucien's (*Napoleon's brother*), are affirmed before Masters in Chancery, and were intended by Bonaparte to have been the property of his son, the King of Rome, but never having reached him, were sent to the Queen on the death of his mother, Madame Mère.

there can be no doubt of their authenticity. The Carriage having been seen by thousands, no remark need be made. With respect to the rest, the proprietors can with truth stake their reputation, firmly believing every article to be genuine.—Certificates may be seen.

In order to give interest to the arrangement of the rooms in which the relics are displayed, they are fitted up exactly in the style of the period, with splendid ceilings, and picture frames made expressly to show the peculiar fashion of Napoleon's time, without regard to expense.

1. **THE CELEBRATED CAMP BED**, used by the Emperor Napoleon during seven years at St. Helena, with the original Mattresses and Pillow on which he died, and on which he is represented lying in State in his Chasseurs Uniform, covered with the identical Cloak he wore at Marengo, which he expressly left by Will to his son, the King of Rome. In it he lay in Soldier's Glory, and it served as his Pall to the grave. The above were the property of his brother, Prince Lucien. For the bed alone the proprietors paid £550.—Affirmed. The likeness of the Emperor is from the original Cast from his face by Automarchi, Napoleon's surgeon.

2. **THE representation of the Regalia of France, the Crown of Charlemagne, the Sceptre with the Eagle, the Sceptre of Justice**, intended to shew, in their present situation, the uncertainty of all human desires and greatness.

3. **CORONATION ROBE** of Napoleon, sold at the restoration of Louis XVIII., by the Abbé Canolini, from the cathedral of Notre Dame.

4. **THE ROBE** of the Empress Josephine. On the occasion of the Coronation, the train of this Robe was borne by four Queens. Sold at the same time.—Affirmed. The Eagles surmounting the Robes are from Malmaison.

5. **TWO GIRANDOLLES**, presented by Napoleon to the Duchess of Cannizaro. They are of splendid workmanship, and are estimated to have cost £800.

6. **MAGNIFICENT CLOCK** and Candalabras, with the Chené, or Dogs from Malmaison; the statuary marble Chimney Piece, after the fashion of the time; the Looking Glass, frame, &c. with carved ornaments.

7. **THE CELEBRATED FLAG OF ELBA**. This Flag was presented by Napoleon to the National Guards of Elba, and afterwards used by him on his return to France.—**DESCRIPTION OF THIS CELEBRATED FLAG**.—This splendid standard is composed of the tri-coloured silk, and the whole of the Ornaments are most elaborately Embroidered in silver; the reverse side has exactly the same Ornaments, only with the Inscription: Champ-de-Mai, as it was again presented by the Emperor to his Guards, at that celebrated meeting, a short time before they marched for Waterloo, where it was taken by the Prussians, and by them sold to an English gentleman, and brought to England, and was in the possession of Bernard Brocas, Esq., of Workfield, till his death; it was then sold by Mr. Robins. It will be acknowledged to be highly interesting, having accompanied Napoleon at the most extraordinary period of his history.

ON A SMALL TABLE, BEING A COPY OF THE ONE ON WHICH HE SIGNED HIS ABDICATION, AT FONTAINEBLEAU, ARE PLACED.

8.—**THE identical Sword** worn and used by Napoleon during his campaign in Egypt which was presented by Prince Louis Napoleon to Dr. O'Meara, in testimony of his grateful sense of his attention to the Emperor at St. Helena.—Sold at the death of Dr. O'Meara, by Mr. Robins.

9.—**A Diploma** of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, with Napoleon's Signature.

10.—**A Sword of Honour**, picked up at Waterloo, usually presented to brave officers on the field of battle. This one has the name of "JUNIOR."

11.—**The Berceau, or Cradle of the Son of Napoleon, the King of Rome**, of surpassing beauty and exquisite taste, made by the celebrated Jacob, of Paris, valued at £500 sterling; in it is placed the model of the son of Napoleon, from the celebrated picture by the Baron Gerard, painted by command of the Emperor. Madame Tussaud and Sons have no doubt but that this will prove a treat to

their Fair Visitors, being a specimen of what may be achieved by attending to design, and must convince them that every article, both of fancy and utility, may be rendered interesting by attention to material, form, and finish.

12.—Original cast, in bronze, of Napoleon, taken after his death.

13.—Likeness of his son, the King of Rome, in plaster.

GLASS CASE CONTAINING RELICS.

14.—GOLD REPEATING-WATCH, of considerable value, presented by Napoleon to Mr. Mati, who was the Valet of the late Emperor, and accompanied him in his Russian campaign; he declared it to have been presented to him by Napoleon on his leaving him, after the battle of Leipsic.—See Mr. Bullock's letter.

15.—CAMEO-RING, presented by Napoleon, to Prince Lucien, on their reconciliation.—Affirmed.

16.—DIAMOND found in the Carriage when taken by the Prussians, and made into a Pin, and worn by Mr. Bullock during many years. See Letter.

17.—TOOTH BRUSH from Napoleon's Dressing Case, late the property of Prince Lucien.—Affirmed.

18.—TABLE KNIFE taken in the Carriage at Waterloo. Purchased at Mr. Bullock's Sale.

19. Pair of SHOE-SOCKS, worn by the Emperor.—Affirmed.

20.—POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF.—Affirmed.

21.—UNDER Neck-handkerchief, used by the Emperor at St. Helena, late the property of Lucien.—Affirmed.

22.—Three original eagles, taken at Waterloo.

GLASS CASE.

23.—THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY, and curious Relic in existence,—the Counterpane used on the Camp-bed on which Napoleon died. *Marked with his Blood.*—Affirmed.

GLASS CASE.

24.—DESSERT Knife, Fork, and Spoon, bequeathed by the Emperor to his brother, the ex-King of Spain, and afterwards presented by him to Dr. O'Meara, with the following testimonial :—

"London, 7th April, 1835, Remembrance to Dr. O'Meara, for the religious regard he entertained for the memory of my brother Napoleon; this service used by him he bequeathed to me, and I bequeath it to a common friend, whose fidelity is very rare in the present age.
(Sold by Mr. Robins.) "JOSEPH BONAPARTE, Count de Survilliers."

25.—COFFEE CUP used by the Emperor during several years at St. Helena. Presented to Mr. Hervé as a relic of inestimable value by a friend, holding a high situation in that Island; and kindly lent by him to Madame Tussaud and Sons.

26.—SPLENDID GOLD SNUFF Box, presented to Prince Lucien by Napoleon, on their reconciliation.—Affirmed.

27.—SPOON, taken in the Carriage. Bought at Mr. Bullock's sale. 28.—SMALL BOTTLE, containing Scent, taken in the Carriage; presented by Mr. Harrison, who attended at Mr. Bullock's, on the arrival of Napoleon's Carriage. 29.—TOOTH of Napoleon, extracted by Dr. O'Meara; it is stated that the Emperor suffered much and had three extracted by him. On visiting Italy the Dr. presented one to Madame Mère, one to the ex-King of Spain, Joseph, and the last he kept.—Sold by Mr. Robins. 30.—INSTRUMENT used by Dr. O'Meara, to draw Napoleon's Teeth. 31.—BELT of the King of Rome; of exquisite workmanship: the mounting of fine gold. Worn with a Hussar uniform.

32.—A singular secret Clock, containing a small figure of Napoleon: late the property of Prince Lucien.—Affirmed.

GLASS CASE.

33.—SHIRT, Under Waistcoats, Drawers, and Madras Handkerchief, worn by the Emperor in Exile.—Affirmed.

BUSTS.—34.—MARBLE BUST of the Princess Eliza. 35.—Marie-Louise. 36.—Napoleon. 37.—Lucien, by Trentenova.

PICTURES.—38.—MAGNIFICENT GALLERY PICTURE, painted by Command of the Emperor for the Palace at Fontainebleau. Purchased by Mr. Stirling, in Paris, at the Restoration.

Mr. Stirling's Letter to Mr. Tussaud.—DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry respecting the Portrait of Napoleon, which you purchased of me, I have to state that it is considered to possess the peculiar characteristic of that extraordinary man; also, that it was not only painted by the Emperor's express command, but that he sat for it to Robert Le Fèvre, and when finished, declared that he was perfectly satisfied with it as a Painting and Likeness.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, THOMAS STIRLING."

Grove House, Battersea, April 15, 1843.

Mr. Robert Le Fèvre's Letter to Mr. Stirling.—"I, the undersigned, attest that the Full-length Portrait of Napoleon, in the Imperial Robes, that Mr. Stirling has bought in Paris of Madame Blanquiere, where it was deposited, is the same Picture which was commanded by Napoleon Buonaparte to be placed in the Palace of Fontainebleau, and is my work; in Testimony of which I affix my name."

Paris, the 25th of April, 1826.

Letter from Dr. O'Meara to Mr. Stirling.—"In reply to yours to know my opinion of the Portraits of the Emperor Napoleon and Marie-Louise, now in your possession, I have to state that I consider that of Napoleon to be the best whole-length likeness I have seen of him, and one that conveys a very faithful idea of the original. With respect to the Empress Maria-Louise, I do not feel myself well qualified to pronounce an opinion, only have seen her once in Parma; but if my recollection serves me right, it is a good likeness."

"I remain, dear Sir, very faithfully yours, BARRY O'MEARA,
Surgeon to the Emperor Napoleon

To Thomas Stirling, Esq.

39.—FULL-LENGTH PORTRAIT of the Empress Marie-Louise, painted by command of the Emperor, by the Baron Gerard, and which may be considered his Master-piece. The Emperor was so much pleased with it that he ordered it to be worked in Tapestry: it was exhibited in the Louvre. Both the pictures were exchanged by the French Authorities, for a collection of Antiquities. They were valued by Mr. Stirling at £1000; they are powerful specimens of the French school.

Baron Gerard's Letter.—"I pray Mr. Stirling to allow me to express my regret for the trouble he had in calling at my house. Not being at home, I went to Madame Blanquiere as he requested. The full-length portrait of Maria-Louise is precisely the one I presumed, and the one I took occasion to speak of to Mr. Stirling: I found it in a state of perfect preservation, as it left my house, never having been varnished. Mr. Stirling may therefore rest perfectly satisfied on the subject of it being my work. I shall feel happy if this assurance can further his views. I have the honour to remain, with the most perfect consideration,

"Your very humble and obedient servant,—GERARD."

40.—JOSEPHINE, in her Imperial Costume; painter not known.

41.—PRINCE LUCIEN, painted by Le Thiere, President of the French Academy at Rome. A beautiful specimen of the French school. Costume, a French Senator.

42.—THE KING OF ROME, painted at Vienna from life, by Sale.

43.—MADAME MERE, Napoleon's mother: the favourite Picture of Prince Lucien, to whom it belonged.

44.—THE PRINCESS CAROLINE, Queen of Naples, the wife of Murat. Painted by David; a most beautiful picture.

45.—NAPOLEON crossing the Alps; attributed to David. N.B. It will be noticed that this room contains Napoleon as General, Emperor, and in Death.

46.—Full length portrait of Jerome Napoleon, brother to the Emperor, in his royal robes; painter not known.

47.—Full length of Madame Mere; painter not known.

48.—SUPERB BUST of Napoleon, by Canova, forming the apotheosis of that

Extraordinary Man. The figure rests on a Palmtree, being emblematic of his glory. On the front it rests on a Globe, indicative of his vast undertakings; resting on an Eagle of surpassing beauty of design and workmanship.

49.—Beautiful bust, in marble, of Murat, King of Naples, by an Italian artiste; busts of French Marshals, &c.

50.—**THE TABLE OF THE MARSHALS.**—History and Description of the celebrated Sèvres Porcelain Table called “La Table des Maréchaux,” painted by Isabey, and presented by the Emperor Napoleon to the City of Paris, in 1810.

This splendid and unique specimen of the art of painting on Porcelain, formed of a single slab, ten feet two inches in circumference, is the finest production of the renowned manufactory at Sèvres. It was ordered by Napoleon, on his return from the battle of Austerlitz, and presented by him to the city of Paris, in 1810. The fourteen portraits which ornament it are all correct likenesses, painted by Isabey, the most celebrated miniature painter of the age, and universally admitted to be his best performance.

Second Room,

IN WHICH IS PLACED THE CARRIAGE TAKEN AT WATERLOO, PURCHASED WITH THE AUTHORITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, FROM THE PRINCE REGENT, BY MR. BULLOCK, FOR £2,500.

51.—THE celebrated and highly curious military carriage of the late Emperor (Napoleon) of France, in which he made the campaign of Russia, and which was captured on the evening of the battle of Waterloo, and sent with the officer that took it to the Prince Regent, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Bullock, of the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, for £2500. The interest excited by it as an exhibition was never exceeded in these kingdoms, 800,000 having paid to see it. It accompanied Napoleon in many of his campaigns, and was used by him as sovereign of Elba, and from its peculiar internal fittings cannot prove otherwise than highly interesting to the rising generation, and to those that recollect the excitement that it caused on its arrival, being the glorious termination of the war.—See Letter from Mr. Bullock.

52.—WHIP, picked up on the spot when the carriage was taken.

Mr. Bullock's Letter.—“DEAR SIR,—The French Repeating-Watch which you had of me, I had from Monsieur Mati. of Paris, who was the Valet of the late Emperor of France and accompanied him in his Russian Campaign, and declared it to have been presented to him by Napoleon on his leaving him, after the Battle of Leipzig; and I paid him the same price that I have now charged you. He sold it to me with the celebrated Grey Surtout, lined with sable, as he attested in the presence of Monsieur Auguste Lethiere, son of the President of the French Academy of Rome, and Mr. Jean Horne, who was many years Military Coachman of the Emperor Napoleon, who lost his right arm, when the celebrated Carriage was taken by the Prussian Troops, about fifteen miles from Waterloo, on the evening of the great Battle, that was afterwards purchased by me from his late Majesty George the IV., for the sum of £2,500, and exhibited by me at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London, as well as in the principal Cities in Great Britain and Ireland, by the Authority of the Government, and is the identical Carriage I have just seen in your possession. The Diamonds found in the Carriage of Napoleon, taken at Waterloo, were purchased by Mr. Mawe, diamond merchant in the Strand from Baron Von Keller, the Officer that captured them. The present one, with others, were purchased by me from Mr. Mawe.”

Berlin, Nov. 12.

“I am, Dear Sir, Your most obedient Servant, Wm. BULLOCK.”

53. Favourite Garden-chair used by Napoleon, at St. Helena; also a Drawing-room chair.

54.—TRAVELLING CASE in which were carried Napoleon's Mattresses, Pillow, &c.

55.—State Carriage of the Emperor, built for his Coronation, at Milan, in 1805, and was constantly in the train of the Grand Armée, and associated with historical recollections.

The "Moniteur Belge" of the 15th of October, 1842, thus states:—"There was lately, at Brussels, an historical curiosity, which is now removed to London. It is the carriage that conveyed the Emperor Napoleon to the field of Waterloo; was taken by the English during the route, and, while for a moment abandoned, recaptured and concealed, near Charleroy, by some peasants." It was afterwards exhibited in the Church of the Augustines, in Brussels, and was publicly recognised. It was purchased and brought to London, was bought by the Messrs. Tussaud, from Monsieur Bonorden.

Brussels, 23d of April, 1841.
"I, the undersigned, certify having this day seen at Brussel a Berlin, bearing the No. 12, which is publicly recognised as being the one which conducted the Emperor Napoleon on the field of battle, Waterloo. Some speculators having purchased this carriage, for the purpose of exhibiting it in London and Berlin, to the former enemies of France, it is to be wished that the French Government had purchased it. The carriage which conducted Napoleon to Waterloo, should, undoubtedly, had a suitable place in the National Museum."

"PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

Translated from the French, the above letter is one of many in the possession of the Messrs. Tussaud. Also from the Belgian Philanthropic Association of the Veterans of the Empire.

[56.] Carriage used by the Emperor Napoleon, during six years of his exile at St. Helena, and the last he ever entered. Certified by the Counts Montholon and Las Cases. The following is Mr. Blofeld's letter and description, from whom it was purchased:—

"London, Jan. 8th., 1851.
"DEAR SIR—In accordance with your request I send you the following brief particulars of the carriage used by the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena. I purchased it in 1848, at that Island, of Major Charles Sampson, an officer who had lived highly respected there for more than fifty years, and who gave me the following certificate. Received from Mr. John Blofeld, for Buonaparte's old carriage, the first used by him on the Island of St. Helena. (Here follows the amount paid.)

"December 26th, 1848.

"Major C. SAMPSON."

In 1850 I went to Paris, where I showed it to General Count Montholon and Count Emanuel de las Cases; those gentlemen immediately recognized it, and both said they had frequently rode in it with the Emperor, and they most kindly gave me the following certificates, which as you purchased the carriage, I enclose. General Montholon informed me that the Emperor always used it, drawn by four horses, ridden by two postillions, with the head of the carriage down. Certificates.

"I hereby certify that the carriage shown to me, at Paris, by Mr. John Blofeld, is the actual carriage used by the Emperor Napoleon, at the Island of St. Helena.

Signed "GENERAL MONTHOLON."

"I hereby certify that the carriage shown to me by Mr. John Blofeld, and purchased by him of Major C. Sampson, at St. Helena, is the actual carriage used by the Emperor Napoleon, at that Island.

"EMANUEL DE LAS CASES."

"I remain, Dear Sir, your's faithfully,

"JOHN BLOFELD."

"Messrs. Joseph and Francis Tussaud."

The following articles were also brought from St. Helena, by Mr. Blofeld:—

57. Piece of the celebrated Willow Tree, under which Napoleon used to sit, and where he was afterwards buried. 58. Fender from the dining-room. 59. Wash-hand-stand. 60. Towel-stand. 61. Bed-room table. 62. Chair made from the willow-tree, and favourite garden chair. 63. Part of the trunk of a tree, planted by the Emperor. 64. Chair from the drawing-room.

65.—FIGURE of the Emperor Napoleon, from the best authority—(David,) in the identical Clothes he wore at St. Helena; the Waistcoat, Smallclothes, Stockings and Morning-gown usually worn, and Sword-belt, late the property of Prince Lucien.—Affirmed.

66.—THE highly curious Toilette Box was superintended by Marie-Louise, and presented by her to the Emperor on his departure for Russia. It contained more luxuries and conveniences than have ever been packed in the same space. On the carriage being taken, this Box first attracted the attention of the Prussians: the lid was broken, and the contents, together with about 300 Diamonds were taken.

67.—DESSERT SERVICE of Twenty-eight Pieces, used by the Emperor at St. Helena; purchased by Capt. Sheppard, of His Majesty's ship Brazen, and presented to a friend,—purchased from Mr. Emanuel, Bond Street.

68.—EXQUISITE MINIATURES in Oil, by Monsieur Mansion.

69. Case containing Napoleon's hair and that of his son, the King of Rome, with three Orders of Rubons worn by him Presented by his Valet, Monsieur Marchand, to a friend. See certificate.

RELICS

Purchased by Messrs. Tussauds at the Sale of His R. H. the Duke of Sussex at Messrs Christies.

(70.) Piece of the Cloth of Gold, from the field of the cloth of gold; time of Henry VIII. (71.) The Riband of Lord Nelson; Order of the Bath. (72.) Star and Garter presented by George IV. to the Duke of Sussex. (73.) Snuff Box, originally belonging to James II. (74) Paste Star, worn by the Duke of Sussex. (75.) The Cap worn by the Duke in the presence of Her Majesty. (76.) Three Embroidered Stars of the Garter. (77.) Riband of the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick. (78.) Order of the Garter, worn by the Duke. (79.) Shoe of Pope Pius VI. (80.) Autograph of George IV. and William IV. (81.) Hair of the late Marquis of Wellesley. (82.) Handkerchief of George IV. (83.) Hair of George III. (84.) Knife with which Margaret Nicholson attempted to assassinate George III. (85) Pair of Spurs of the Duke of Sussex, worn at Court.

86. Magnificent picture, on glass, painted by Monsieur Lagrene, of Paris.

87. A matchless specimen of Patience and Perseverance, representing the Apotheosis of the Emperor. This picture was originally valued at a great sum; it is now estimated at 500 guineas.

(88.) SHIRT OF HENRY IV. This shirt was actually worn by Henry IV., of France, when stabbed by Ravallac; and the stain of blood which issued from the wound is still to be seen upon it. The remainder of the dress worn at the time by the royal victim of bigotry, was formerly in the possession of the late Charles X, who, when Madame Tussaud was in Edinburgh, wished to purchase the shirt for two hundred guineas; but she declined parting with such a curiosity. Previously to its coming into the possession of Madame Tussaud, it had been in that of her uncle, M. Curtius, who purchased it at an auction of the valuable effects belonging to Cardinal Mazarin.

89 Case of Relics collected by the Messrs. Tassaud.

90. Coat worn by Lord Nelson at the battle of the Nile, with stars and afterwards made into a dress coat.

91. Coat and waistcoat of the Duke of Wellington, presented by him to the late Mr. Haydon, and from which he painted the coat in his picture. 92. Waistcoat of Joseph Buonaparte. 93. Sword of George the 4th. 94. Ribbon of the Legion of Honour, worn by Louis Philippe. 95. Sash of the Duke of Kent. 96. Stockings of Napoleon. 97. Rings of the late Royal Family of France. 98. Sash of the Duke of Cambridge.

99. Model of Longwood, St. Helena, where Napoleon Died. 100. Magnificent water-coloured drawing of the Battle of Waterloo, by a German artist, Fischor. 101. A medicine chest, originally belonging to Napoleon. 102. A gun, presented by the emperor to a favourite general.

CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

In consequence of the peculiarity of the appearance of the following highly interesting Figures and Objects. They are placed in an adjoining room. The sensation created by the crimes of Rush, Mannings, &c., was so great that thousands were unable to satisfy their curiosity. It therefore induced the Messrs. Tussaud to expend a large sum in building a suitable room for the purpose, and they assure the public that so far from the exhibition of the likenesses of criminals creating a desire to imitate them. Experience teaches them that it has a direct tendency to the contrary.

Representation of the Dock in which criminals are tried.]

(103.) JAMES BLOMFIELD RUSH. (Taken from Life at Norwich, dressed as he appeared on that occasion.) The annals of crime must place the name of RUSH at the lowest depth of infamy; he was accused in early life of having set fire to a hay-stack; of having rescued a man from custody; of having afterwards mur-

dered his Wife, his Mother, his Father-in-law, and, lastly, Mr. Jermy and his Son, and dangerously wounded Mrs. Jermy and her Maid; and of having seduced many young women. He committed forgeries of the blackest dye. He was executed at Norwich, amidst the deepest execrations of the assembled multitude.

(104.—105.) **MARIA MANNING** and **GEORGE MANNING**. It would be impossible to describe the astonishing effect produced on the inhabitants of the metropolis by the horrible murder of Mr. O'Connor, as few could credit that a man and wife could have fallen so low in infamy. It appeared that the Mannings, allured by the prospect of robbing O'Connor of a considerable sum of money, invited him, under the mask of friendship, to their home, in Minever-place, where they basely murdered him, and buried him in the kitchen; but, however, the all-seeing eye of Providence found them out. They were brought to justice, and executed in the presence of the assembled multitude. George Manning was a native of Taunton; Maria Manning a native of Switzerland. Her equal in nerve and force of character has, perhaps, never been surpassed.

(106.) **DANIEL GOOD**. (Taken from Life.) The murderer of Jane Jones, whose body he cut asunder and burnt.

(107) **GREENACRE**. **JAMES GREENACRE**, the murderer of Hannah Brown, was born at West Winch, near Lynn. At fifteen he went to a grocer's where he remained three years; he left Lynn and got a situation as shopman in London; but leaving shortly after, he commenced business, and was successful. Having committed some offence against the excise laws, he was compelled to take flight to America. His subsequent return and horrid end are well known. Having barbarously murdered Hannah Brown, he mutilated the body and dispersed the remains in various parts of the Metropolis. He was executed May 2, 1837.

(108.) **COURVOISIER** (Taken from Life, and the cast from his face after death.) **FRANCIS BENJAMIN COURVOISIER** was the horrid murderer of Lord William Russell, who was in the 72d year of his age. Courvoisier was born in Switzerland, and passed some years in England. He was executed July 6, 1840.

(109) **SIR WILLIAM COURTENEY**, alias John Thoms, dressed as the King of Jerusalem. In an encounter with the soldiery, on the 1st of June, 1838, at Broughton, near Canterbury, after having shot a constable and an officer, he was killed. Seventeen of his deluded followers were either killed or wounded.

(110.) **JOHN FRANCIS**. (Taken from Life.) **JOHN FRANCIS** was tried at the Old Bailey and found guilty of high treason, and consigned to a Lunatic Asylum, for shooting at Her Majesty, as the royal carriages were proceeding down Constitution Hill.

(111) **RICHARD GOULD**. (Taken from Life.) This atrocious wretch murdered Mr. Templeman, who resided at Islington. As there was no direct evidence, Gould escaped the punishment which was his due; he was acquitted on the charge of murder, but, on a second trial, was found guilty of robbing the house of his victim, and was transported for life.

(112.) **DANIEL MC'NAUGHTEN**. **MC'NAUGHTEN** was born at Glasgow, where he followed with success the trade of a Turner in wood; he evinced a great desire to gain knowledge, and, at the "Mechanics' Institute," was remarked for the regularity of his attendance. He suddenly quitted his native place without any reason, fancying he was persecuted by the Tories and Catholics, to avoid whom he went to France; but finding no cessation from his supposed persecutors, he returned to London, and glutted his revenge on the unfortunate Mr. Drummond, whom he mistook for Sir Robert Peel, by shooting him with a pistol at Charing-Cross. He was tried, but acquitted on the plea of insanity, and is now in St. Luke's.

(113.) **EDWARD OXFORD**. He conceived the diabolical act of murdering the Queen and Prince Albert, whom he shot at in their progress up Constitution Hill, on the 10th of June, 1840.

(114.) FIESCHI, THE DIABOLICAL ASSASSIN. (Taken from Life in Paris, 1835 ;) represented in the act of applying the match to the Infernal Machine. FIESCHI, the demon who attempted the lives of the King of the French and his sons, was a native of Corsica. He and his confederates in the plot for murder, were tried by the Court of Peers, and condemned to the guillotine. Fieschi died as he had lived—a miscreant.

(115.) DENNIS COLLINS. He attempted the life of William IV. at Ascot Heath races. He was sentenced to transportation for life, but died on the passage.

(116.) RAVAILLAC. FRANCIS RAVAILLAC was born at Angoulême, and being a gloomy fanatic, and having conceived that Henry IV., had given him offence, he mortally stabbed him while in his coach and surrounded by his guards. The act was one of very great wickedness ; but the punishment inflicted on Ravallac was a disgrace to his judges : his right hand was consumed in a cauldron of boiling brimstone, his flesh was pulled from his bones with red hot pincers, boiling oil, resin, and brimstone were poured on his wounds, and melted lead on his navel. To put an end to his miseries, four horses were fastened to the four quarters of his body, and on the horses being whipped he was literally torn to pieces. Though he denied having any accomplices, his parents were banished, and every person bearing his name was compelled to renounce it, that the name of Ravallac might no more be heard in France.

(117.) GEORGE SLOANE, highly respectably connected, yet pleaded Guilty to the charge of starving and otherwise brutally using Jane Wilbred, his servant-maid, in which treatment his wife participated. It is to be regretted that she was allowed to conceal her face during the trial, it being *believed contrary to all experience*, that exposure induces imitation. Two recent facts give direct contradiction. Mrs. Manning concealed her face—so did Mrs. Sloane. WHY DID THEY DO IT ?

(118.) JOB JOHN WARD, the murderer of Timothy Easthead, eighteen months old.

A variety of casts in plaster and wax, names affixed. French characters connected with the great French revolution, taken by the late Madame Tussaud

(119.) COUNT DE LORGE, represented as in prison in the Bastile. (Taken from Life.) THE existence of the unfortunate man in the Bastile has by some been doubted, but Madame Tussaud was herself a witness of his having been taken out of that prison, July 14, 1789. Madame Tussaud was then residing in the house of her uncle, No. 20, Boulevard du Temple, Paris, where the Count was brought, but his chains had been taken off. The poor man, unused to liberty for thirty years, seemed to be in a new world ;—Freedom had no joys for him ; he had lost his relatives, and habit made him repine for the solitude from which he had been taken : he frequently, with tears, would beg to be restored to his dungeon. The unfortunate Count lived but six weeks after his liberation ; he was put in confinement for giving offence to a Minister.

(120.) MARAT. (Taken immediately after his Assassination. by Order of the National Assembly.) JOHN PAUL MARAT, one of the atrocious leaders of the French Revolution, was born at Bawdry, near Neufchatel, in Switzerland, 1764 ; he first attracted notice by his attacks on the ministry, and particularly Mons Necker, in his “Publiciste Parisien ;” and his notoriety was much increased by his next publication, “L’Ami du Peuple,” in which he recommended revolt, pillage, and murder : he excited the soldiers to assassinate their generals, the poor to seize the property of the rich, and the profligate to cut off the respectable part of their countrymen. This execrable wretch might have added to the number of his victims, had not a young heroine named Charlotte Corday, with the spirit of a Judith, determined to rid the world of such a monster ; and having obtained access to him in his bath, she, with a knife, laid the tyrant dead at her feet, July 14, 1793.

Heads.

(121.) ROBESPIERRE. (Taken immediately after his Execution, by Order of the National Assembly.) MAXIMILIAN-ISIDORE ROBESPIERRE, a sanguinary demagogue during the French Revolution, was born at Arras, of poor parents, in 1759, and educated at the expense of the Bishop of the Diocese. Of all the horrid monsters who figured in the French Revolution none has descended to posterity with a name so abhorred as Robespierre: the crimes he committed were of so horrible a nature, that they have handed down his character to future ages, as the guiltiest of the guilty.

(122.) CARRIER. (Taken immediately after his Execution, by order of the National Assembly.) JOHN BAPTIST CARRIER, an infamous republican, born in 1757, was bred up to the law, and while deputy to the National Convention, was sent to La Vendée with a number of assassins. At Nantes, he often, in one day, caused twenty-four persons to be put to death, though young and innocent. After perpetrating every crime of cruelty, lust, and avarice, he was recalled, condemned to a deserved death, and guillotined in 1794.

(123.) FOUQUIER TINVILLE. (Taken immediately after his Execution, by Order of the National Assembly.) ANTONI QUENTIN FOUQUIER TINVILLE, a Frenchman of infamous memory, born near St. Quentin; from a bankrupt, he became the friend of Robespierre, and so sanguinary was his conduct, that he was deemed by that tyrant worthy to be the public accuser. At length punishment came, though late; Fouquier appeared before that tribunal, where he had exercised such bloody tyranny; and in November, 1794, he was guillotined, at the age of forty-eight.

(124.) HEBERT (Taken immediately after his Execution, by order of the National Assembly.) JAMES RENE HEBERT, was a native of Alençon, whom the French Revolution raised to consequence. In attempting to oppose the Commune of Paris to the authority of the Convention, he drew upon himself the vengeance of Robespierre, and was guillotined in 1794. This worthless character, who had organised the feasts of reason in contempt of religion and of an after-life, died like a coward.

(125.—126.) STEWART AND HIS WIFE. (Taken from their faces, 3 hours after execution.) STEWART and his wife, convicted of poisoning and robbing the captain of a trading vessel, were executed at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, August 19, 1829. Stewart was born at Stonnykirk, in 1799; his real name was Bradfoot. He had for many years carried on the horrid practice of administering laudanum to his victims, in order to rob them; and the deaths of nine individuals have been traced to be the work of this diabolical wretch.

Models and Relics.

(127.) MODEL OF THE GUILLOTINE. This model is a resemblance of the fatal instrument of which so dreadful a use was made during the reign of Terror. M. Guillotin, a French physician, brought it into use by mechanical improvements, and it received his name, only making it feminine, by adding the (e) final (Guillotine). M. Guillotin actually died of grief caused by the horrible use made of his invention.

(128.) MODEL OF THE BASTILE. The Bastile was a state prison in Paris, surrounded by a river or fosse, and mounted by cannon, which, under the despotism of successive sovereigns of France, was the scene of the most unheard of cruelties. Whoever had the misfortune to offend any person in power, was, by a "Lettre de cachet," shut up in this abominable fortress, without trial or even knowing of what he was accused, and there confined during the pleasure of his persecutor, and, not unfrequently, for life. Among the prisoners released at the destruction of the Bastile, were a Major White, a Scotchman, and the Count de Lorge.